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WORLDWIDE REACTION TO MORATORIUM EXTENSION NOTED

Arbatov Analyzes U.S. Stance

PM191530 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Article by Academician G. Arbatov: "An Act of Great Political Boldness"]

[Text] We have been talking a great deal recently about new thinking -- the thinking that has become absolutely essential in the nuclear age for mankind's survival and progress. M.S. Gorbachev's statement on Soviet television is a graphic example of such thinking.

Primarily because this speech again spelled out in precise terms the fundamental principles of the new approach to international affairs that determine the Soviet foreign policy course -- understanding of the total unacceptability of war as a means to achieve a political objective and also of the fact that the only security that can be achieved is mutual security in keeping with both sides' needs. This is a new view of our planet, of a world so complex and full of acute contradictions and at the same time integral in terms of its interdependence.

The main issue is the very decision substantiated and spelled out in the speech -- the decision to again, once more, extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions. This is a vivid example not only of the new political thinking but of the new thinking translated into action, into political practice and political action.

Here I would like to talk about the two immutable components of the new thinking and new policy: political realism on one hand and boldness on the other. Realism, indeed, permeates M.S. Gorbachev's entire important statement, whether it is talking about the present situation in the world and the policy of the United States and its allies or about our own views of international problems, of our objectives, and equally of our force and potential. This is realism built on scrupulous analysis both of what we like and what repels us and on an in-depth assessment of the consequences of the decision being taken, the degree of risk linked with it, its pluses and minuses.

As for boldness, in politics, paradoxical as it may seem, it is much more necessary for a shift toward peace then for a further drift toward military confrontation. In our time political moderation and restraint, not to mention a readiness for compromise, in general require much more political courage, self-confidence, and resoluteness than saber rattling, clamorous implacability, and "muscle-flexing." This may be particularly obvious to those who attentively follow the development of the political situation in the United States, where Rambo shooting in all directions has become a heroic symbol and where incessant bragging, vanity, and bellicose nationalism have come back into political fashion. And where the greatest fear is not even of dangerous mistakes in policy but of accusations of "softness" toward communists and the Russians and a readinesss to compromise, which is called "appeasement."

Fear of being reasonable, fear of being restrained and patient, no matter for what reason, is becoming a great danger in the nuclear age. The Soviet Union does not allow itself to become infected with such fear. Today real political boldness is the sister of wisdom and circumspection. I believe that the world public will conclude that the Soviet Union has again demonstrated all these important qualities and again displayed great circumspection, wisdom, and political maturity.

It has thereby also given the U.S. Administration yet another good chance to display these important qualities.

All these ideas permeated the statement itself. This morning, laying aside my pen, I switched on the radio and heard the first reactions to M.S. Gorbachev's statement, including, from the United States, official reactions emanating both from the State Department and also from White House spokesmen. They indicate that the chance offered by the Soviet Union will again be passed up, or rather rejected , by Washington on the pretext that it is allegedly a question of "Soviet propaganda" again. The American and world public has already heard this rubbish umpteen times before. And the question that undoubtledly arises with increasing frequency is: If ending nuclear explosions as a prelude to reducing and then completely eliminating nuclear weapons is propaganda, how is that bad? And why should the United States not respond with the same kind of "propaganda" and take a real and weighty step in limiting and reducing arms? Why should the two powers not develop rivalry in this sphere -- the sphere of actions, not just words -- instead of continuing to compete in the development and stockpiling of lethal weapons? Both Americans and Russians, and the entire world too, would heave an enormous sigh of relief if this happened.

But Washington continues to be against it. In saying "no," one official spokesman attempted to hide behind the French -- they allegedly also consider it necessary to continue tests. Another again grunted something about the problem of verification [kontrol] -- but very inarticulately, because you cannot think up articulate arguments on this score now, when American seismographs have been set up in the immediate vicinity of Soviet tests sites. Yet another said that the United States must "catch up" with the Russians since they only stopped testing after securing superiority for themselves. Oh, those Russians: In general they have carried out one-third fewer nuclear explosions than the Americans and in the last year have not carried out any (in response to the Americans' 18) and have pledged to observe the moratorium for another half-year, and still there is no way to catch up with them!

Incidentally, it is hardly worth looking for logic in these evasions or in the American position itself. In the face of the Soviet proposals and initiatives they are losing their last fig leaves, exposing the unseemly reality -- an obsession with arms and the arms race. But I do not want to stop here. It is not a question of propaganda, not a question of winning another point the polemic in progress. A very great deal is at stake -- ultimately the fate and very future of mankind. And this is a question to which "no" cannot be accepted as an answer, no matter how many times this "no" is stubbornly repeated.

No Change in U.S. Position

LD191607 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 19 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast];

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] A White House spokesman declined to give an appraisal of the decision of the Soviet Union, and stated that at the White House the text of the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev had not yet been seen.

At the same time he said that the U.S. position on joining the moratorium on nuclear tests had not changed since a moratorium on nuclear tests was allegedly not in the security interests of the United States, its friends or its allies, and nuclear tests were needed by the United States to ensure the effectiveness of its nuclear deterrent forces. [passage omitted]

Speakes' Comments Criticized

LD200136 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Excerpts] The response of officials in the United States to the Soviet initiative is distinctly negative. Here is what our observer Vladyslav Kozyakov writes:

Upon receiving the report from Moscow, members of the U.S. Administration declared their opposition to a joint halt to nuclear tests. White House secretary Larry Speakes with the President in Santa Barbara, California, said on Monday that although the administration had not yet seen the full text of the Soviet statement, opposition of the United States to the Soviet moratorium had not changed.

Judging by what he said the arguments the administration is using to explain this stand have not changed either. The arguments are in favor of an arms build-up. According to Larry Speakes, America needs nuclear tests for a nuclear deterrent, for its own security and for the security of its allies. As this statement makes clear, the American leaders intend to abide by the balance of fear philosophy. Meanwhile the great danger of such an approach becomes more and more obvious. Balance of fear is a poor adviser. It ceases to be a factor of deterrent. Fear tends to whip up the arms race and to increase mistrust and suspicion. It forms a vicious circle of a build-up of tensions, which certanly fails to meet the interests of anyone's security.

Incidentally, when they speak of a nuclear deterrent. America's leaders mean not merely maintaining the existing nuclear arsenals, but increasing them further through the development of new types of weapons on earth and in space. [passage omitted] The above facts show that when it speaks of a nuclear deterrent, Washington means attaining military superiority, and this is what the tests in Nevada are needed for. And yet this policy does not promote security. On the contrary, it undermines security.

In his Monday statement, Larry Speakes again claimed there were some unresolved matters in verifying a test ban. This sounds strange to say the least, especially in the light of the fact that near the Soviet proving ground in the region of Semipalatinsk, American experts have registered nuclear explosions carried out in Nevada. Verification has nothing to do with all this. What is important is that Washington refuses to take the road of honest, constructive talks on halting the arms race. [passage omitted]

But there is no time to be lost. The security of both the United States and the Soviet Union and also of all other countries calls for urgent measures to curb the arms race. And a nuclear test ban could become one such measure. [passage citing]

Solton Commentary

LD192323 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Yuriy Solton commentary]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union has extended its unilateral nuclear test moratorium until the end of the year. Mikhail Gorbachev announced this in his television address to the nation on Monday. Here is what our commentator Yuriy Solton writes on the new Soviet political initiative.

The Soviet Union has made no nuclear tests over the past 12 months and it will not make any till 1 January next year. The Soviet Union has extended its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests for the fourth time and this was no easy decision to make. The international situation gives no reason for relaxing, however slightly, over national security issues. The Soviet Union cannot afford to ignore the behavior of the United States, which has bluntly called this country America's main potential adversary. What was Washington's response to the Soviet nuclear moratorium? What was its attitude to the Soviet proposal that nuclear weapons be abolished by the end of the century and armed forces and conventional weapons reduced considerably. Over the past year, while the Soviet moratorium has been in force, the United States has made 18 nuclear tests. In the past 40 years Washington has been the leader in the number of nuclear tests it has made. Of the 18 nuclear tests that went ahead since the Soviet moratorium was introduced, 3 were not announced. The U.S. tests were not merely aimed at testing the viability of operational nuclear weapons. They were also aimed at developing third generation nuclear weapons to be used, for instance, in a space-based nuclear energized laser. U.S. nuclear assembly lines, meanwhile, continue to churn out more and more nuclear weapons. A few days ago the command of the U.S. Air Force announced that the 131st B-52 bomber had been modernized to carry cruise missiles.

This indicates that the United States is about to go beyond the limitations of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty. As Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out, the Soviet Union has every ground to resume nuclear testing. Members of the Soviet public have asked in their letters whether it made any sense for the Soviet Union to continue with its nuclear moratorium on its own while the United States behaves so provocatively. But, nevertheless, having carefully weighed the pros and cons, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and the Soviet Government decided to extend the nuclear test moratorium to 1 January 1987. They took into consideration appeals coming in from all parts of the world to give those bent on continued nuclear testing another chance to sober up. [passage omitted] The first response to the Soviet move indicates that the Soviet leadership's decision has met with understanding and approval. It is seen as an important action, proving that the Soviet Union is serious about its program for nuclear disarmament rather than a mere proposal. The initial response of the U.S. Administration is in stark contrast with this. Having barely read the statement of the Soviet leader, administration officials tried to play down its importance, having dismissed it as propaganda. One cannot help wondering what prevents the United States from engaging in that kind of propaganda.

There can be no doubt at all that if the United States halted its nuclear tests the move would be approved by the world community. An official spokesman for the White House declared that in the foreseeable future the United States will need nuclear tests and this shows clearly how far the militarization of political thinking has gone in Washington. The U.S. Administration cannot bring itself to accept honest agreements to improve the international climate but there is no getting away from the realities of this day and age.

Zholkver Reports Responses

LD192056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Aleksandr Zholkver report]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted on positive world reaction to moratorium] So far the White House representative has avoided giving an assessment of the USSR's decision, saying that President Reagan, who is now on holiday, has still not seen the text of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement.

At the same time, the representative pointed out the fact that the U.S. stance on joining the nuclear test moratorium has not changed, since these tests, as he stressed, are vital for the United States to ensure the effectiveness of its nuclear deterrent forces. And so we have evidence of the same old political way of thinking, in categories of the politics of force and the balance of terror. However, an increasing number of eminent political and state figures in the West are pointing out the inertia and danger of this thinking. Owen, the leader of the British Social Democratic Party, has called upon the British Government to show the whole world that it does not intend to support the United States in conducting more nuclear tests aimed at transferring nuclear explosions into space. Even a government spokesman for the FRG that first pupil in the Atlantic class, has announced their intention of encouraging the United States to conclude an agreement on the cessation of nuclear tests.

And in the United States itself, five eminent politicans, including three former defense secretaries, have just unambiguously condemned the policy of the arms race. The widespread and positive reaction to Comrade Gorbachev's statement is graphic evidence of a strengthening of the position of the forces advocating realism in politics and the cessation of the senseless arms race.

U.S. 'Defensive Position' Noted

LD191851 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 19 Aug 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Dmitriy Biryukov]

[Excerpts] If one were to try to summarize the content of the responses, which have come in today from the foreign press, to the statement made by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on Soviet television on 18 August, then one could say the following: First, the international public highly commends the new peace initiative of the USSR; secondly, it is noted that the Soviet Union is doing everything in its power to secure a peaceful future for the planet and radically improve the situation in the world. [passage omitted]

But a representative of the White House has again evaded giving an evaluation of the Soviet Union's decision, stating that in the White House they have still not seen the text of the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. Taking advantage of the opportunity, this representative said that the U.S. position regarding joining the moratorium on nuclear tests has not changed, because such a moratorium, supposedly, does not meet the security interests of the United States, its friends and allies, and nuclear tests are essential to the United States for guaranteeing the effectiveness of the nuclear deterrent forces. This statement clearly bears traces of rashness. It is also strange that in the White House they have not seen the speech by the Soviet leader. The point is that the CNN television company broadcast Comrade Gorbachev's speech, and many specialists on Soviet-U.S. relations immediately commented on it, noting that his is an impressive policy move that is forcing the United States to assume a defensive position. [passage omitted]

CNN Comments Reported

PM191455 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 20 Aug 86 p 1

[TASS report: "Former Positions"]

[Text] Washington, 19 Aug -- A White House spokesman declined to assess the Soviet Union's decision, stating that the White House had "not yet seen" the text of M.S. Gorbachev's statement. [paragraph continues]

At the same time he said that the U.S. position regarding joining a moratorium on nuclear tests had not changed because a moratorium on nuclear tests allegedly "does not accord with the security interests of the United States and its friends and allies" and "the United States needs nuclear tests to ensure the effectiveness of its nuclear deterrence forces."

At the same time the CNN TV, relaying the Soviet leader's speech, called it "one of the most important foreign policy statements by the USSR in recent times." The fact that M.S. Gorbachev referred to the possible signing at a summit of an agreement on nuclear explosions proves that he wants to reach an arms control agreement at that summit, the TV company pointed out. However, to all appearances, the Reagan administration has no such desire.

Report From Washington

LD192042 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Vladimir Dunayev report from Washington; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] The U.S. President is now in California resting in his ranch. The White House spokesman said immediately after the statement by Comrade Gorbachev had become known, that halting nuclear tests was not acceptable to the United States. A State Department spokesman in Washington said the same thing. So there is nothing new -- an instantaneous, negative reaction. Well, there are practically no arguments.

But can one say that the appeal to the United States, the appeal on behalf of the Soviet people, of Comrade Gorbachev, to the reason, to the dignity of the Americans has gone unheard? I would not say that. The first reaction in the papers and on television -- and it was reported, not in great detail but the essence of the statement and initiatives contained in Comrade Gorbachev's statement was reported -- there was also reaction from Congress. Congress is also on vacation now, congressmen and senators have left Washington, but in those circles their initial reaction was very optimistic.

As you know, the House of Representatives the other day adopted a decision not to finance further U.S. nuclear weapons tests for a year after 1 January 1987. This decision still has to be agreed by the Senate, but nevertheless it is very indicative.

As far as the American man in the street is concerned, today I phoned several families who last August sent letters to Comrade Gorbachev when the unilateral Soviet moratorium was announced. Today these people told me of the feelings they experienced, of how grateful they were to our country for the moratorium, for its extension, for the fact that for a year now there has been quiet on the Soviet nuclear test grounds, for the fact that we again extended it until 1 January.

One of them, Lauren Ross told me: You had every right to resume tests. No one could have blamed you. You waited too long for a reply from the United States, but you were quite right to decide to go on waiting because we are not sitting doing nothing now. We are ordinary Americans.

We are challenging our congressmen -- remember the decision they made? We are not appealing to the President. The latest polls show that most Americans are in favor of halting nuclear tests. Yes, it is a burden to bear. The burden will no be wasted. We will try to prove we're more stubborn than anyone from the Pentagon. [passage omitted]

UK Reaction Termed 'Strange'

LD191557 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS -- Follows commentary by TASS writer Vladimir Malyshev:

One cannot help describing as very strange the British Government's reaction to the Soviet Union's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear blasts till January 1, 1987. As follows from a REUTER agency report, the British Foreign Office has found nothing better than express over that ... "regret." "We regret," the statement said, "the Soviet Union has concentrated its efforts on such unilateral approaches and would much prefer it if these efforts had been concentrated on the various Western initiatives at the Geneva Disarmament Conference." In the opinion of the British Foreign Office, unilateral moratorium is not the best way of reaching agreements on arms control.

The amazing thing here is not so much the attempt at rejecting outright the USSR's new peaceable initiative, such a rejection is an infrequent method of the Western powers, as the wish to picture the unilateral moratorium as something strange and suspicious. But if someone commits itself to stop exploding nuclear devices, how can one "regret" that? Or, from London's viewpoint there is nothing better than explode and explode nuclear bombs? Or the matter is that such a commitment has again been made by the Soviet Union?

Yet Whitehall is known to react quite differently -- nodding approvingly and saying yes -- when the USA and the other NATO countries, including Britain itself, declare a build-up of the arms race, start of preparations for the "star wars" and development of ever new types of mass destruction weapons. Don't these steps, which bring mankind to the verge of a nuclear catastrophe, deserve every condemnation and regret?

Certainly, a unilateral moratorium is not enough to ensure arms control. It would be much better, had all the other nuclear powers given up all nuclear weapons testing. But, apparantely, neither the USA nor its NATO allies are in a hurry to follow the USSR's noble example. Here is what should be regretted most profoundly...

FRG's Genscher Praises Address

LD191428 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Bonn August 19 TASS -- The speech by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central committee, over the Soviet TV network has shown again the Soviet interest in disarmament negotiations, said here today Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign minister of the FRG.

The decision announced by Mikhail Gorbachev to extend the Soviet nuclear tests moratorium to January 1, 1987, he stressed, is of great importance for reaching all-embracing prohibition of nuclear tests.

Touching on the question of a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, the federal minister voiced support for reaching understanding at it on complete prohibition of nuclear arms tests. The West German Government acclaims the fact that Mikhail Gorbachev attaches great importance to cooperation in all spheres which are important for mankind's future, said Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Bundestag Official on Extension

LD191728 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Bonn August 19 TASS -- Deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Socialist Union] faction in the Bundestag Volker Ruehe has welcomed the Soviet Union's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions up to January 1, next year. In an official statement today he called upon the Western powers to give a constructive reply to the new Soviet initiative.

Mies Welcomes Announcement

LD192044 Moscow TASS in English 1424 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Bonn August 19 TASS -- The Soviet Union's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions till January 1, 1987, announced by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, was welcomed by Chairman of the German Communist Party Herbert Mies. In a statement published here today he highly assessed the Soviet Union's constructive step which attests to lofty responsibility of the Soviet Union's party and state leadership for the destinies of the world. The USSR uses every opportunity to break the vicious circle of the disastrous arms race and to open the road to fruitful and constructive talks with the United States on the entire complex of the problems of nuclear disarmament, the statement says. No positive reaction to the Soviet Union's gesture of goodwill has yet come from the U.S. side, the state says. Herbert Mies urged the FRG Government to influence United States so that it alter its position.

Sweden's Carlsson Statement Noted

LD192104 Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Stockholm August 19 TASS -- The Swedish Government received with satisfaction the Soviet Union's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, says a statement of Sweden's Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson, circulated here today. The prime minister assessed positively the Soviet Union's new important initiative aimed at curbing the nuclear arms race which General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev announced in a statement on the Soviet television.

In the United Nations and at other forums, Sweden supported the calls addressed above all to the USSR and the USA to adopt unilaterally or jointly a moratorium on nuclear explosions as a temporary measure till a multilateral treaty on banning nuclear testing is concluded. The "Mexican Declaration" is the latest example of this, the statement says. The Swedish Government hopes that further contacts between the USSR and the USA in the sphere of disarmament might lead, specifically, to the conclusion of a multilateral treaty on a complete ban on nuclear testing, Ingvar Carlsson noted.

PRC Notes Speech

LD191719 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] XINHUA reports: Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said the Soviet Union was sure that an agreement on halting nuclear tests could be reached quickly and signed already this year at the Soviet-U.S. summit. Such an agreement, he noted, would be the main real outcome of the meeting and a significant step on the road to halting the arms race.

DPRK Foreign Ministry Hails Offer

LD201025 Moscow TASS in English 0948 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] Pyongyang August 20 TASS -- The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has hailed the Soviet Union's decision to extend a unilateral moratorium on nuclear blasts as a constructive and positive step towards removing the risk of outbreak of a world nuclear war and as striking evidence of the USSR's unwavering desire for world peace.

It said the Soviet proposals for ensuring peace in Europe and Asia and scrapping all nuclear weapons on earth and the decisions to announce and extend the moratorium have won the support of the people of socialist countries and all peace forces. But the United States, ignoring the opinion of the people of goodwill, continues testing nuclear weapons and making dangerous "star wars" plans.
If the moratorium assumes a global nature and nuclear testing is banned everywhere on earth, mankind will be saved from a nuclear catastrophe and further prerequisites will be created for stronger peace and security throughout the world, the statement said.

The Soviet Union's latest peace step, the DPRK Foreign Ministry said, meets the interests of also the Korean people keen to reduce tension in the Korean peninsula and establish a nuclear-free zone of peace there. The United States should positively respond to a proposal by the DPRK, renounce its positions-of-strength policy, end the arms race and stop all nuclear testing.

PRK's Sim on 'Important Step'

LD191707 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS -- Another important step on the road to peace and detente, this is how the Soviet Union's decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions was summed up by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, chairman of Kampuchea's National Assembly Chea Sim. He heads a delegation of Kampuchean parliamentarians which arrived today in Moscow for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Kampuchean people fully supports the foreign policy course of the Soviet state, its new scopeful initiatives aimed at the creation of an all-embracing system of international security, at the development of equal cooperation of all peoples of the Asian-Pacific region, Chea Sim said.

Honecker Highlights Decision

LD192023 Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Berlin August 19 TASS -- The German Democratic Republic welcomes the decision of the Soviet Union to prolong its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until January 1, 1987, declared on Soviet TV by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

This is a significant step in the interests of peace, said today Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the GDR's Council of State.

The GDR regards the task of strengthening peace as important, he continued. Today when mankind faces the threat of nuclear annihilation, the German state is seeking ways of preserving peace and improving the international climate.

Polish Government Lauds Plan

LD192011 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Warsaw August 19 TASS -- The Government of the Polish People's Republic fully supports the Soviet peace proposals which were made by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev in his Soviet television statement. They express the common peace strategy of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and are aimed at restraining the arms race and removing the threat of a nuclear war, said the Polish Government's spokesman at a press conference which was held here today.

Poland is and will be a constructive partner of the Soviet Union, and also all progressive forces which are working to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, he said. The safety of the world calls for unity of the peace efforts of all nations. Poland is a country which sustained heavy losses in the Second World War. The Poles therefore keenly realize the danger which comes from the U.S. militaristic course. The Government of the Polish People's Republic stresses that the Soviet Union's new initiative -- its decision to prolong the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions up to January 1, 1987, is a measure aimed at preventing the threat of war, an act of goodwill meeting the intersts of all nationas.

IZVESTIYA Commentator Cited

LD192124 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] A number of questions emerged in connection with yesterday's address to Comrade Gorbachev both at home and abroad. How will it influence Soviet-U.S. relations? How will it influence the security of the USSR? Our Moscow correspondent asked these questions to IZVESTIYA commentator Melor Sturua.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] How do you assess yesterday's statement of Mikhail Gorbachev in the context of Soviet-U.S. relations?

[Sturva in Russian with superimposed translation] The decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests 1 January 1987 has far-reaching significance for the development of USSR-U.S. relations from the viewpoint of strengthening peace and international security. Comrade Gorbachev stressed in particular in his television address that this would be the most important result of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, that it would mean an impulse for further development of talks in the direction of creating control over the arms race in favor of disarmament. Thus, our initiative would represent an impulse for the further developement of USSR-U.S. relations, both bilateral and those that concern the interests of all mankind, of course, only in the event that the U.S. side adopts a positive attitude toward our initiative.

Does time not work against the interest of the USSR's security during the time of the moratorium's validity? Yes, the question of our own security undoubtedly concerns us. However, after carefully considering all the pros and cons we have, after all decided to extend the moratorium. The point is not that we thus risk our security, but that we implement new thinking in international politics.

So we are thus giving the U.S. side yet another opportunity to follow our example so that the problem of disarmament may move away from the deadlock. At the same time, of course, we will not forget about our security and the security of our friends, neither will we allow this security to be threatened in any way by those reactionary forces that have longed so much for political and social revenge in these countries. [end recording]

Delegates View Issue

LD191827 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Geneva August 19 TASS -- The attention of delegates to the Conference on Disarmament focused on the statement of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev on the Soviet television. The question of the complete ban on nuclear testing necessitates urgent and effective measures, head of the GDR delegation Harald Rose said at the plenary meeting. He said the decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions till January 1, 1987, is a new proof of the Soviet Union's resolve to do its utmost to put an end to the nuclear arms race. Harald Rose expressed deep regret over the United States negative reaction to the Soviet proposal. The arguments of the adversaries of such a ban ignore the interests of universal security, he said. He noted that termination of testing by the USSR and the USA would have a positive effect on the development of the international situation and would prompt other countries having nuclear weapons to follow their example.

Representative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Borislav Konstantinov emphasized the extreme importance of the Soviet leader's statement. He described the extension of the unilateral moratorium as a new confirmation of the consistent course of the Soviet foreign policy at the consolidation of peace and international security. Noting that the Soviet Union had not been conducting any tests for over a year, the Bulgarian delegate said that it was not easy to extend the moratorium in conditions of the present tense situation. But the Soviet Union extended the moratorium which creates a favourable atmosphere for a complete ending of nuclear explosions and for nuclear disarmament, Borislav Konstantinov said. He expressed the confidence that the Soviet initiative will be approved and supported by the world public and the participants in the Conference on Disarmament.

UN Press Conference Held

LD191839 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] New York August 19 TASS -- The USSR permanent representation at the United Nations Organization held today a press conference at the United Nations headquarters in connection with the extension of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions announced by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. It was emphasized at the press conference that the Soviet moratorium prove the seriousness and sincerity of the Soviet programme of nuclear disarmament, is the call for conducting a new policy, the policy of realism, peace and cooperation.

Pasko Rounds Up Reaction

LD191840 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Excerpts] Comrade Gorbachev's statement on Soviet television, in which he announced the Soviet Union's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions to 1 January, is the focus of world public attention.

Here is commentator Vladimir Pasko:

[Pasko] I want to acquaint you, comrades, with reports we have received from our correspondents during the last few hours. Over to Vasiliy Lesovik in Warsaw:

[Lesovik] The statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has met with a wide response in Poland. The full text of the statement was published by the central press today. It was accompanied by extensive commentaries. The newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA, for example, described the Soviet Government's decision to extend the moratorium on all nuclear explosions as a historic chance for mankind. TRYBUNA LUDU writes that the importance of the decision lies also in the fact that the USSR has proposed that an agreement on the cessation of nuclear tests should be concluded this year, during the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. The world is waiting for a constructive answer from Washington, TRYBUNA LUDU stressed.

[Pasko] Our correspondents in Budapest and Prague, Vladimir Stefanov and Aleksandr Kuzin, speak of a similar reaction. Over to Budapest.

[Stefanov] This morning I had a talk with Gabor Borbely, editor in chief of the newspaper NEPSZABADSAG. He said that the Soviet Government's decision was yet another real chance to stop before it is too late. We all hope that this chance will not be rejected by the U.S. side. [passage omitted]

[Pasko] Boris Kalyagin reports from London on the reaction of the British public opinion.

[Kalyagin] On their front pages the main British newspapers publish detailed reports on Comrade Gorbachev's speech. In a heading to its lead article, the London GUARDIAN declares that it is time to respond to Gorbachev. The paper calls on the United States and Great Britain to follow the Soviet example. George Robertson, a foreign affairs spokesman for the Labor Party, said that Soviet initiative had opened up greater opportunities for trying to halt a further escalation of the arms race. At the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament headquarters I was told that the constructive new step by the Soviet Union inspires British peace supporters. They will step up the pressure on their government, demanding that Britian stop nuclear tests itself and influence the U.S. Administration in the same direction.

I think the only cool response to Comrade Gorbachev's statement came today from a spokesman for the British Foreign Office. He expressed regret that the Soviet Union was concentrating its endeavors on unilateral measures instead of Western initiatives which, he said, would make it easier to achieve a ban on tests. But we have not heard of any such initiatives.

[Pasko] A TASS correspondent reports from Washington that a White House representative has refused to comment on the Soviet Union's decision, saying that the White House has not yet seen the text of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbavhev's statement. At the same time he said that the U.S. position on joining in the moratorium on nuclear tests has not changed, because the moratorium on nuclear tests allegedly does not meet the security interests of the United States and its friends and allies and because the United States needs nuclear tests in order to ensure the effectiveness of its nuclear deterrent.

Such, comrades, are the first reactions in the world to the Soviet Union's important new initiative.

CDE DELEGATE PROPOSES LIMITED ON-SITE INSPECTIONS

PM201038 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

["Wide-Ranging Program" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] The Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures opened its final first-stage session in the Swedish capital today, focusing on the 18 August statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Soviet delegation to the forum called the conferees' attention to a wide-ranging program for achieving disarmament and ensuring international security, suggested in that statement, and to the Soviet Union's decision to extend its moratorium on nuclear blasts until January 1, 1987.

Soviet delegation leader Oleg Grinevskiy said the Stockholm conference should also play a role of its own in bringing down the level of military confrontation in Europe.

The socialist countries constructively cooperating with the other participants in the talks had done much to solve unresolved problems at the conference. One could not but be concerned, however, that, with the time running out before the conference's end, solutions to many important issues, including the verification problem, had still not been found.

Taking the verification concept set forth in the Budapest statement by the Warsaw Treaty countries a step further, the socialist states were prepared to agree to on-site inspections over confidence-building measures on a limited scale, namely to one or two such inspections a year in the territory of each country.

The socialist countries' latest initiative in Stockholm is vivid evidence of their readiness to press for a successful outcome of the conference.

Further Report

LD192103 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1848 GMT 19 Aug 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Dmitriy Biryukov]

[Text] Hello, comrades! The final session of the first stage of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe opened in Stockholm today. Naturally, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement of 18 August was at the center of the attention of the participants in the conference.

Comrade Grinevskiy, head of the Soviet delegation, told press representatives with what the USSR representatives came to the conference.

[Grinevskiy] We have taken a number of steps in order to turn the conference on to a path of practical understanding. We have now made another such step in proposing the inspection, a limited quota of inspections, on site. But, of course, the matter is up to our partners. Let us see how our proposals are met.

CHAZOV ARTICLE ON PHYSICIANS' MOVEMENT

PM191515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Aug 86 Second Edition p 4

[Academician Ye. Chazov article: "Thinking in a New Way"]

[Text] Mankind is preparing to enter the 21st century, a century of which much is expected and which is interpreted differently by everyone. However, we all dream of a time when man's reason and the development of science and technology will ensure people peace, prosperity, health, and happiness.

When thinking about the future we often forget that man's happiness and his very life are threatened by more than 50,000 nuclear warheads which are constantly trained on all the inhabitants of the earth and that each day sees the appearance of 10 new nuclear warheads.

There has never before been anything like it in the history of our civilization. In former epochs even the greatest and most protracted wars did not threaten to destroy all mankind and life on earth itself. The emergence of nuclear weapons turned this dreadful fantasy into a potential reality. A multitude of scientific research, including findings presented to the United Nations, proves that the use of even a small part of the stockpiles of nuclear weapons would lead to the instant destruction of hundreds of millions of people and colossal destruction of production forces. The survivors would be condemned to a slow death, and the living would then envy the dead.

It is difficult to actually imagine "a million Hiroshimas," which is how scientists attempt to define in theory the yield of the nuclear weapons stockpiled today. It is difficult to grasp the figure of 2 billion casualties in a nuclear war. But when you see even a few people doomed to die from exposure to radiation and realize the impotence of medicine, you automatically think: Then what kind of horror would a nuclear war bring? And you want to bring to the bedside of those patients the statesmen and military men who champion nuclear "deterrence" and allow the possibility of a limited nuclear war, calculating on victory in it.

Six years ago, faithful to our Hippocratic oath and committed to protecting the health and life of our patients, we physicians united to tell the truth about nuclear weapons and the consequences of a nuclear war. The participants in the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War movement do not always concur on everything, but we are united by the main thing in the present-day world -- an awareness of the need to destroy nuclear weapons.

The indifference of many people to irresponsible statements justifying the nuclear arms race was bound to alarm physicians. It was essential to arouse people who were indifferent, to show them how the arms race threatens every inhabitant of the earth. That is how we understood our professional duty, since a doctor must tell a patient what threatens his health and life.

What has the physicians' movement achieved? We have helped dispel a fog of ignorance for millions of people. The scientific untenability and the danger of the concepts of "limited" or "protracted" nuclear wars and of the very idea of its being possible to win them have become much clearer.

We have been able to convince people that medicine will be unable to offer even minimal assistance to the millions of casualties. [paragraph continues]

In fact our experience of treating patients with burns, injuries, and radiation sickness indicates that providing such help to all victims during a nuclear war would require the involvement of 30 million doctors and 100 million intermediate-level [sredniy] medical personnel. That is unrealistic when you consider that today there are around 3.5 million doctors and 7.5 million intermediate-level medical personnel in the world, and, after all, many of them would themselves be casualties in the event of a nuclear war.

We have been able to inform people of our conviction that no ideological, political, or national disagreements can justify the sickness, suffering, and, finally, ecological upheavals which nuclear war would bring.

At the six congresses held by the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War movement we have put forward our own medical prescription for mankind's survival based on precise scientific data. That prescription comprises banning tests of nuclear weapons, their non-first-use and nonextension to outer space, and the limitation of nuclear armaments to the point of eliminating them all together.

Physicians are certain that the complete and universal elimination of nuclear weapons is a realistically achievable goal. The USSR has proposed a program to eliminate them by the year 2000. The existence of nuclear weapons is not an essential stage in the development of a thinking civilization. However, since appearing they have brought civilization to a delicate stage beyond which lies the threat of its self-destruction. This truth must be recognized by all responsible leaders.

It is quite obvious that the nuclear age requires new thinking and an appreciation of the fact that reliable security in today's interconnected world can be assured only by cutting armaments, reducing confrontation, developing trust and cooperation, and settling regional conflicts -- an appreciation of the fact that ensuring mankind's right to life is the supreme task of state policy today.

More than 30 years back A. Einstein said: "We need new ways of thinking if mankind is to survive." How true! New thinking does not mean searching for security by stockpiling more and more new weapons systems and forcing one's own way of doing things on others; new thinking means acknowledging states' interdependence, particularly in disarmament questions.

New thinking is exemplified by the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions, and it is particularly manifest in the way that the moratorium has been repeatedly extended in the hope that the United States will follow suit. This action has changed the thinking of many people in the world.

New thinking is exemplified in the appeal made by R. MacNamara, P. Warnke, M. Bundy, G. Kennan, and G. Smith to the American Administration to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons.

New thinking is exemplified by the breaking of harmful stereotypes. My colleague, Professor B. Lowne, said when addressing the conference of the Physicians for Social Responsibility organization in Philadelphia in March: "Anti-Soviet sentiment is one of the main obstacles, if not the main obstacle to support for the nuclear disarmament movement in the United States.... I am convinced that we will not be successful until an objective assessment of the Soviet Union becomes the main item on the antinuclear movement's agenda."

Speaking of the need to destroy the prevailing sterotypical thinking, I cannot help but remember today Doctor P. White. Personal reasons perhaps also play a role here, since he was the first American I ever met and someone who changed my ideas about American doctors. It was exactly 30 years ago -- in 1956 when, after a long gap, a group of American doctors headed by P. White visited the USSR. He was devoid of prejudice. In his book entitled "My Life and Medicine" he wrote that he dreamed of "establishing fraternal relations among people in our seething world." His life and activity are an example of new thinking.

Not just physicians and scientists but other people too who do not suffer from political myopia appreciate that it is impossible to go on living in thrall to prevailing prejudices. No one will accuse the well-known American industrialist A. Hammer of commitment to the ideas of communism, but this is what he wrote in the preface to his biography compiled by B. (Considine): "In September 1922 I gave V.I. Lenin a small bronze monkey sitting on Darwin's book 'The Origin of Species' and examining a human skull. Lenin said that in our age, when the instruments of war are becoming increasingly destructive, civilization could be overtaken by catastrophe if mankind does not learn to live in peace. A day may come when a monkey will lift a human skull from the ground and wonder where it came from. I will always remember those sagacious words of Lenin's, foreseeing, as it were, the emergence of today's atomic weapons. They are a symbolic warning against playing with the fire that we know under the name of the arms race."

I receive many letters from Soviet and American citizens. The main theme of them is that the peoples of our countries must be on friendly terms with one another for the sake of preserving peace and our children's future.

M. (Shultbarg) from California writes: "I honestly do not believe that your children are taught to hate Americans. Rather I believe the contrary. As I already wrote you in my previous letter, my wife and I visited Russia and found the people warm and friendly, with as much interest in Americans as we have in Russians... I am sincerely in favor of everyone, including myself, doing everything to dispel needless misunderstanding between Russians and Americans."

What must be primarily done to achieve this? The physicians' movement has now placed the question of stopping nuclear tests at the center of its activity. Tests are the most important and at the same time the weakest link in the vicious circle of the nuclear arms race. Stopping them will interrupt the process of improving nuclear weapons, building new ones, and creating even more destablizing systems. It will erect a barrier to nuclear weapons being placed in outer space.

The physicians' congress held in Cologne urged the United States to follow the Soviet Union's example and stop tests. A mutual and verifiable [kontroliruyemiy] moratorium on all nuclear explosions would make it possible to start moving back from the edge of the abyss.

New thinking means resolutely campaigning for the gigantic resources involved to be transferred from military to civil purposes. In today's world more than 11 million children die before the age of 1, more than 5 million of them perishing from diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, and tuberculosis. The cost of vaccinating all new-born babies in the world against these illnesses comes to $260 million. By comparison, 1 nuclear submarine costs around $1 billion. The United States is ready to throw trillions of dollars into shifting the arms race into outer space.

Physicians protest against this inhuman waste of resources. In place of a space-based strategic defense system they have proposed a space-based medical communications system which would help maintain life on earth. [paragraph continues]

The USSR and the United States, the WHO and UNICEF, the countries of East and West, medical centers and universities worldwide could create a satellite system for consultation by any doctor in any country in order to save human life. The reduction of political and military tension would make it possible for many important medical questions to be resolved jointly.

When in our practice as doctors we come across someone who is gravely ill, we devote all our energy and knowledge to saving him. Mankind today is afflicted by a grave ailment -- fear in the face of a real threat of nuclear war. If mankind is to be saved we must stir the people' consciousness, help them abandon mutual distrust, selfishness, and chauvinism, and convince them of the need to adopt a new approach to international affairs, to build a nuclear-free world, and to create an all-embracing system of lasting security through disarmament. The horizons of productive cooperation among all peoples, which is essential in our interconnected world, will then c'ear.

We physicians have always believed and continue to believe in human reason. And we are certain that reason will triumph.

GERASIMOV ADDRESSES PRESS ON VARIOUS ISSUES

Israeli Consular Talks

LD191403 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS -- A meeting of consular officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the USSR and Israel was held in Helsinki on Monday, Chief of the Information Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry Gennadiy Gerasimov reported. He spoke today at the Press Centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists.

The meeting was of a preliminary nature. Its purpose was to reach agreement as to how to discuss in future two consular problems: the question of Soviet property in Israel and consular assistance to Soviet citizens in Israel.

But the head of the Israeli group made at the meeting a statement of a political nature about methods of resolving the Middle East crisis. The question of Soviet citizens of the Jewish nationality was also raised. All this was clearly beyond the framework of the consular nature of the talks.

Outside the Helsinki meeting Israel's Minister of Foreign Affairs Yitzhak Shamir, speaking publicly, declared that Israel, allegedly, has "valuable property" in the Soviet Union, "two million entrapped Jews". To pose the matter in such a way means a crude interference in the Soviet Union's affairs since the aforementioned two million Soviet citizens of the Jewish nationality have not authorized Shamir to speak on their behalf. Israel has no right to speak on behalf of Soviet citizens of the Jewish nationality.

A trip of Soviet consular officials to Tel Aviv, and technical details were discussed at the meeting in Helsinki. Tel Aviv's representatives, however, posed the question of a trip to Moscow of an Israeli group for similar purposes. But the point of the matter is that there is no Israeli property, nor Israeli citizens permanently residing on the Soviet territory.

Since the common language has not been found, the question of the trip of Soviet consular officials to Tel Aviv was dropped and there were no talks on further contacts, Gennadiy Gerasimov said.

AFP Report

AU191444 Paris AFP in English 1440 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, Aug 19 (AFP) -- There are no plans for a further meeting between Soviet and Israeli representatives, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said here Tuesday after the first official contact in 19 years between the two countries ended Monday in apparent deadlock.

The spokesman, Gennadiy Gerasimov, also attacked Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir for "gross interference" in Soviet affairs by raising the problem of Soviet Jews who want to emigrate. Mr. Gerasimov said no agreement had been made at the meeting "not even on the possibility of a new meeting." He implicitly blamed Israel for the deadlock in Monday's talks, which broke off after 90 minutes.

He said Israeli delegation head, Yehuda Horam, made "a statement of a political nature" by raising the Middle East crisis and the question of "Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality." The spokesman said the "preliminary" talks should have been limited to "purely consular" matters while Russian Orthodox Church property in Israel, said to be worth 100 million dollars, was also to be raised.

Mr. Gerasimov said the two sides were to discuss a possible visit by a Soviet delegation to Tel Aviv, but the Israel delegation proposed a similar visit by an Israeli delegation to Moscow "when there is no Israeli property, nor Israeli citizens on Soviet territory." The two sides "could not find a common language and the question of a visit by Soviet representatives to Tel Aviv was adjourned indefinitely," he said. "There is no plan to continue these contacts. We are not engaged in any negotiations with Israel. There is nothing going on behind the scenes and no rapprochement," he added.

Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said Monday that the talks went more-or-less as hoped and that there could be further contacts in an apparent attempt to quash rumours of a break-up when the talks ended after 90-minutes instead of the expected two days. But, he said, "We made it clear to the Soviet Union that it would be impossible to maintain a dialogue with Israel without mentioning Soviet Jews and imprisoned Jewish dissidents in the Soviet Union."

Mr. Gerasimov attacked Mr. Shamir for "discovering Israeli property in the Soviet Union." "For Yitzhaq Shamir this valuable property is the two million trapped Jews, according to him, in the Soviet Union," he said. "That is a gross interference in the Soviet Union's interior affairs and a deception, because these two million Soviet citizens have not given Mr. Shamir the power to speak for them and I don't think they consider themselves as Israeli property," said the spokesman.

U.S. Reaction to Moratorium

LD191332 Moscow TASS in English 1324 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS -- The ending of nuclear tests is the link in the chain by pulling which we can resolve the problem of reducing and eliminating nuclear weapons, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, said today in his comments on the Soviet Union's extension of its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear testing to January 1, 1986. He addressed Soviet and foreign journalists at a briefing in the Press Centre of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

The reaction to the latest peace initiative of the Soviet Union on the other side of the ocean is one of clear disappointment with Moscow's refusal to "play Washington's game" and resume nuclear testing.

American officials characterised the Soviet Union's decision as "propaganda". Yet it is a manifestation of both common sense and a new thinking. The Soviet side will sustain some military and economic losses as a result but we believe, Gerasimov said, that ways should be looked for to terminate the arms race -- he who raises the nuclear sword will die by it, and it is a crime not to reckon with this fact.

Soviet foreign policy is based on awareness of deep-going change in the world. The American side clearly lacks such awareness.

It is coming up with far-fetched arguments against ending nuclear tests, in particular, difficulties of verification. Apparently, there is nothing vague in that area, especially after the Soviet Union has not only agreed to on-site inspection technically but taken a practical step and allowed American scientists to bring their seismic equipment to the area of Semipalatinsk. The point is not verification but the unwillingness of the USA to stop the arms race.

The Soviet side agreed to extend the moratorium in the hope that Washington will again evaluate the situation without bias, cast aside everything irrelevant and join the Soviet moratorium, which will eventually make it possible to reach an agreement on a nuclear test ban.

Prague TV Version

LD192211 Prague Television Service in Czech 2000 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Czechoslovak Television correspondent Jiri Vitous took part today in the press conference with Gennadiy Gerasimov, Chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Information Department, and asked the following question:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Czech translation] [Vitous] The West German daily DIE WELT recently carried an interview with U.S. President Reagan. When they spoke about the reply to the June proposal of Mikhail Gorbachev, he said that it is constructive. Today we hear, however, that Larry Speakes, White House press spokesman, reacted to yesterday's declaration of Mikhail Gorbachev -- a declaration that cannot be rejected by a sensible man, and even less by a responsible state official -- in a spirit that cannot be called constructive. What is Moscow's view of this constructive approach?

[Gerasimov] So far we really see nothing constructive in this stance. The only thing that we can say about the initial reaction to Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration is that it is disappointing. I think, we have to complete the picture with the recent allegations of U.S. representatives, or, to put it better, of U.S. official bodies, to the effect that the USSR is planning to resume its nuclear tests. They even prompted us to resume tests because it would of course suit the U.S. military-industrial complex above all. I repeat yet again that the U.S. reaction to the proposal to prolong the moratorium leaves us disappointed. However we do not give up hope and believe -- as yesterday's declaration also says -- that common sense will triumph in the end. And this is why we have prolonged our moratorium. We proceed here on the basis of support of the world public. [end recording]

Vienna IAEA Talks

LD191443 Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS -- A meeting of government experts on drafting conventions on prompt notification about nuclear accidents and assistance in the event of such accidents has closed at the International Atomic Agency (IAEA) in Vienna. Addressing a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists at the Press Center of the USSR Foreign Ministry today, Gennadiy Gerasimov, chief of the Information Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry, stressed that agreement on the texts of these important documents had been achieved at the meeting. They are to become the fundamental elements of the international regime of safe development of nuclear power engineering.

The notification system will be used in cases of nuclear accidents as a result of which a transfer of radioactive substances may happen, in nuclear accidents at all nuclear plants, including the defence ones. It will also apply to nuclear plants in surface ships and submarines, nuclear energy sources in space vehicles.

In accordance with the provisions of the convention on prompt notification, Gennadiy Gerasimov said, the states are obliged to notify everybody about nuclear accidents, with the exception of accidents involved in nuclear weapons and in nuclear blasts, about which the nuclear powers should, if they wish so, notify other countries (i.e. in the latter case the commitment on notification is not made). On its part, the Soviet Union has prepared to agree to mandatory notification also in the cases involved in the accidents with nuclear weapons and in nuclear blasts, yet the USA opposed that.

The spokesman for the USSR Foreign Ministry stressed that draft conventions are to be tabled at the special session of the IAEA general conference on questions of safe development of nuclear power engineering, which is scheduled to be held in Vienna on September 24-26 this year.

EXPERTS COMPLETE DRAFT NUCLEAR SAFETY DOCUMENTS

PM191105 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent N. Novikov dispatch: "Draft Conventions Prepared"]

[Text] Vienna -- The conference of experts to draw up draft conventions to define notification procedures for accidents at nuclear installations and to provide help in the event of an accident or increased radiation levels has ended at the UN International Center in Vienna. Draft conventions on these problems have been drawn up.

The Soviet delegation at the conference of experts was headed by Ambassador O.N. Khlestov, Soviet representative at the UN office and other international organizations in Vienna.

As is well known, the Soviet Union has put forward a large-scale initiative in advocating that the world community embark on the creation of an international system [rezhim] for the safe development of nuclear power. According to the Soviet initiative, ensuring reliable development of nuclear power with guarantees against any dangerous enventualities must be the universal international duty of each state individually and of all together.

An international nuclear power safety system requires, first and foremost, the creation of an efficient notification system in the event of an accident or faults at AES. A well-oiled mechanism which would provide mutual assistance as quickly as possible in dangerous situations must be an important component in an international system for the safe development of nuclear power. These are the problems to which the draft conventions drawn up by the experts in Vienna are devoted.

PRAVDA WEEKLY REVIEW SEES SECURITY ISSUES

PM191437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[Vladimir Mikhaylov "International Review"]

[Text] "I was surprised when I read PRAVDA... I discovered that your country lives, works, and throbs with vitality." This discovery was made by Angela Roys, a schoolgirl in the senior grade at a high school in West Palm Beach in the American state of Florida. And she wrote to PRAVDA together with her classmates. We published the letters from America this week. After all, they, too, are evidence of the breaking down of artificial barriers, the first upshoots of the new way of thinking which rejects hostility and war and asserts peace and good-neighborliness. The last 7 days have been full of the clash between these two trends.

Factor for Cooperation

As a contribution to International Peace Year, the Soviet Union, together with a group of other socialist states, this week submitted a new proposal of value to the whole planet. It is proposed to examine at the 41st session of the UN General Assembly, that supreme world forum, the question of "The Establishment of a Comprehensive System of International Security."

Profound concern prompted the taking of this step. Mankind faces a historic choice: to permit the slide toward the abyss of nuclear self-destruction, or to rebuild international relations on the basis of cooperation and collaboration in the cause of preserving peace.

The United Nations has already done much to mold a new way of thinking and a way of acting appropriate to the nuclear and space age and to overcome the extremely dangerous ideas about the permissibility of wars and armed conflicts. But the present alarming situation in the world requires energetic new efforts. The Helsinki process of dialogue, talks, and agreements has been in operation in Europe -- however poorly or well -- for over a decade now. This experience could be taken into account in elaborating the basic principles of international security for the whole earth. These must cover the military and political spheres as well as the economic and humanitarian spheres. The United Nations could take up the challenge of the times and respond by drawing up a fundamental document.

The main problem facing the human race today -- the problem of survival -- is equally acute and urgent for Europe, Africa, America, and Asia. But it looks different in each part of the world. The USSR's proposals on bringing Asia and Oceania into a comprehensive system of international security take full account of the peculiarities of that region. They are directed toward uncovering its vast potential for progress. And now, 3 weeks on, when the first wave of reaction has swept the world, we can say that the Soviet program for Asia and the Pacific has a great future.

Bilateral relations have a great part to play in bringing that future closer. This week Moscow saw Soviet-Vietnamese and Soviet-Mongolian friendly meetings at the highest level. What characterized them? The desire to increase the effectiveness of the fraternal countries' cooperation in resolving complex domestic and foreign tasks.

Socialism is an essential factor in the impressive, difficult changes in the Asian-Pacific region. The processes taking place here do much to determine the future of the world in general. That is why paramount significance is attached to the further strenghening of the socialist countries' unity and cohesion and their increasingly active cooperation in the elaboration and implementation of a coordinated course of eliminating the threat of nuclear war and strengthening universal peace.

The meetings in the Kremlin placed a high value on the new Soviet initiatives, as being in accordance with the interests of consolidating the security of Asian and Pacific countries and limiting and reducing arms, above all nuclear arms. As the Mongolian leader stated, Mongolia's proposal on creating a machinery excluding the use of force in relations between states of the region, a proposal which was confirmed by the 19th MPRP Congress, is consonant with these ideas.

The Vietnamese leader noted that the holding of an Asian-Pacific conference with the participation of all interested states would be a weighty contribution to tackling this task. The two states -- the USSR and the SRV -- are, together with Laos and Cambodia, actively advocating turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness, and cooperation. The Soviet Union and Vietnam reaffirmed their readiness to normalize relations with China, which would be of great significance for improving the situation in the Asian-Pacific region and strengthening universal peace.

A Soviet-Japanese party meeting at the highest level was held in Moscow this week. It summed up the results of the implementation of the December 1984 joint statement by the Japanese Communist Party and the CPSU on active cooperation in the struggle to prevent nuclear war and bring about the complete banning and elimination of nuclear weapons. Events in the world arena have reaffirmed the relevance and viability of this document. The two parties will continue to develop and extend their cooperation for the sake of achieving the goals it sets, goals of vital importance to all mankind.

The friendly relations between the CPSU and the Japanese Communist Party, as they develop further, are becoming increasingly meaningful and constructive. Our parties, like all the fraternal parties, are autonomous, independent, and equal. But, as national forces expressing their peoples' interests, they are also forces of an international nature. The course of events in the world itself and the vital necessity for the struggle to prevent a new world war give rise to the need to step up cooperation between communists in different countries. Differences in the conditions in which they operate and the divergences which exist on particular issues must in no way hamper this.

After Suva

A nuclear-free Northern Europe, Balkans, South America, Korean Peninsula, and Southeast Asia. The transformation of the Baltic, the Mediterranean, and the Indian Ocean into zones of peace. The idea of exiling weapons of mass destruction in the South Pacific is forging itself a path more and more confidently.

It is a question of the vast expanses from the equator to the Antarctic and from Australia to South America. When the creation of a nuclear-free zone here is completed and it joins on to the South American zone on one side and the Indian Ocean on the other, there will be a whole nuclear-free belt embracing a large part of our planet's Southern Hemisphere.

Work was carried out in this direction at the session of the South Pacific Forum in Suva, the capital of the island country of Fiji. At the previous meeting of the 13 states a year ago, a treaty on a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific was adopted. The Suva session discussed practical steps. Special documents were addressed to the United States, Britain, and France, calling on them to ensure compliance with the principles of the treaty in the territories in the Pacific which are under their control.

For those states, it was the moment of truth. London appeared to consent. But this was followed by an emphatic "but." The British government came out "in favor" only "on condition that the nuclear-free zone promotes security in the region"... Paris stated that it does not yet intend to stop its nuclear tests on the Pacific atolls. And the United States launched an outright offensive against the decisions adopted in Suva.

Washington decided to use Australia -- which is a party to the treaty on the nuclear-free zone -- as its Trojan horse. At talks held in San Francisco immediately after Suva, the United States undertook intensive attempts, first, to drag Australia even further into the sphere of its own military preparations, and, second, to use it to exert pressure on New Zealand to make it renounce its former decision not to allow any ships carrying nuclear weapons into its ports, even the ships of its ANZUS treaty ally, the United States. Washington is worried about the "danger" of New Zealand's example spreading, especially in view of the growth of the antiwar movement.

At the San Francisco meeting, as THE TIMES writes, "the United States tried to drive a wedge between Australia and New Zealand." But in the final communique the United States could only record that it is "suspending the fulfillment of its commitments in the security sphere vis-a-vis New Zealand under the ANZUS treaty." The Australian Government merely "expressed concern." Moreover, in the communique "the sides took note of recent events relating to the treaty on turning the South Pacific into a nuclear-free zone...." So what next? Will the United States respect the collective will of the governments and peoples of the region? Not a word about that.

Among the nuclear powers, only the Soviet Union expressed unconditional support. And at the meeting in Suva the participants assessed the USSR's appeal to other countries possessing weapons of mass destruction unilaterally or multilaterally to guarantee the nuclear-free status of the South Pacific. The strength of the Soviet program of peace proposals for Asia and Oceania -- as became obvious at the conference of 13 states in the capital of Fiji -- lies in its conformity with the peoples' desire to live without the threat of war, to live in conditions of freedom and true security.

West Berlin and Far Away

It is a long time since there have been such alarming reports from West Berlin. People have grown accustomed to the idea that since the conclusion by the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, and France of the four-power agreement, an end had been put to the plans to turn that city into the "cheapest atom bomb" against socialism.

All at once there was a whole series of provocations in this sensitive spot where West and East meet. The approaching 25th anniversary of the GDR's implementation of measures to safeguard its western borders was used. Let me remind you that until 13 August 1961 those borders were in effect open. The enemies of world socialism made wide use of that fact to undermine the foundations of the GDR and prepare military confrontation. Then, a quarter of a century ago, the socialist state not only set about defending its sovereignty. [paragraph continues]

A blow was struck against the aggressive policy of "crowding out communism." Peace in Europe was strengthened. But the inviolability of the GDR's borders is apparently to this day a sore point for those people in the FRG who cannot give up their revanchist illusions.

Certain FRG statesmen arrived in West Berlin, although that city, as defined clearly in the four-power agreement, is not a part of the FRG and cannot be administered by it. Militants from revanchist organizations also flooded in. Inflammatory speeches about the "illegality" of borders between the GDR and the FRG made their mark. First a bomb exploded on the border with democratic Berlin. Then youths from the youth organization of West Berlin's ruling Christian Democratic Union climbed the border barriers. Only the restraint of the defenders of the GDR's borders prevented something worse.

The American ambassador to the FRG also took part in whipping up the emotions of the border violators. Yet the four-power agreement prescribed exactly the opposite course of acton for him. The ambassador's actions were not taken on his own initiative. Shortly beforehand the U.S. President gave an interview to the West German gutter newspaper BILD. Basically he called for the "destruction" of the GDR's border, and stated: "I would be glad if it fell today." The thugs from the Christian Democratic Union would like to give him that satisfaction, but are not capable of it. It is high time that the irrepressible forces in the FRG grasped the fact that West Berlin is not a suburb of Bonn.

At present there is evidence that it is not only people across the ocean who are pushing responsible figures in Bonn in a direction opposed to an 11-European cooperation. The extreme right group within the FRG's ruling Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union bloc has stepped up its activity sharply. Its leader F.-J. Strauss has renewed his attacks on Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher. These attacks, which started soon after the minister's trip to Moscow, were intensified after his remarks in favor of "building a common European house" and his recognition of the need for the FRG to play a "constructive, forward-looking role" in this.

A detail: Strauss has very close links with the military aerospace concern MBB. And it has just received a "big foreign order" from the United States under the "star wars" program, as the aforementioned BILD interview announced.

In fact, it is not such a great burden for the Pentagon to send $10 million or so in the direction of the FRG, Britain, or Japan, when its military budget runs to hundreds of billions. The U.S. military-industrial complex is becoming increasingly involved in preparing for the militarization of space. Even the tragedy of the spaceship Challenger was used for this purpose. Now the Pentagon is getting its hands on the space research organization NASA. In connection with the decision to build a new ship to replace the lost one, the White House has announced that from now on the shuttle flights will be used almost entirely for military purposes, and above all for testing the components of the "star wars" program.

Thus we can trace the concealed links in various countries and on various continents between provocations like those in West Berlin and the concentrated campaigns organized by the military complex and associated politicians in Western countries with the aim of stopping the new way of thinking. In Europe and worldwide.

But not everything goes that smoothly, even in the United States. Resistance to the militarist course in the country and abroad is so great that even the American Congress has to reckon with it. [paragraph continues]

The House of Representatives, voting on the military budget, adopted a number of amendments providing for compliance with the SALT II treaty, freezing funds for binary chemical weapons for a year, postponing tests of antisatellite systems, and so forth.

In our time nobody can ignore world public opinion. And there are no grounds for pessimism. The potential for peace is growing. Tremendous opportunities now exist to avoid placing the fate of the world in the hands of those who are irresponsibly oriented toward militarism and the arms race.

BOVIN OUTLINES ORIGIN, AIMS OF NONALIGNMENT

PM190925 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Aug 86 Morning Edition pp 4-5

[A. Bovin commentary: "An Important Factor in World Politics"]

[Text] The eighth conference of the nonaligned countries' heads of state and government will open in Harare, capital of the Republic of Zimbabwe, at the end of August. This regular review of the Nonaligned Movement's forces and potential is an important event in international life. The close attention it attracts throughout the world is evidence of the fact that the Nonaligned Movement has developed into a large, independent factor in world politics and has become both a focus for and an important form of mutual support and coordination of foreign policy efforts for developing countries.

In order to assess the significance and role of the Nonaligned Movement, let us examine what its members are struggling for and against.

We begin with what it is "against." The Nonaligned Movement is opposed to the world's division into military and political blocs, the arms race, any forms of hegemonism and interference in internal affairs, racism and the vestiges of colonialism, and neocolonialist exploitation of the "Third World."

And now what it is "for." The nonaligned countries actively struggle for the prevention of world war, peace and disarmament, the establishment of political and economic independence and equality for all states, the establishment of a new international economic order, the democratization of the entire system of international relations, and the affirmation within that system of the principle of peaceful coexistence as the universal norm of international relations.

Even the simple comparison of the above "fors" and "againsts" illustrates the place occupied by the Nonaligned Movement in the political struggle of our time and shows the stand taken by the nonaligned countries on the main issues of the present day. "Without peace today there will be no life tomorrow" -- so I. Gandhi expressed the essence, the quintessence of this position.

This year is a jubilee year for the movement's members. Twenty-five years ago the Conference of the Nonaligned Countries' Heads of State and Government was held in Belgrade and is now regarded as a reference point. However, the idea itself of nonalignment, noninvolvement in military groups, blocs, or alliances, is much older. As early as September 1946, when speaking of the future foreign policy of independent India, J. Nehru declared his intention to "stand apart from the policy... of groups in opposition to one another..." in the world arena. Nehru used the actual term "nonalignment" for the first time in April 1954. [paragraph continues]

By nonalignment he understood "the achievement of peace not by allying oneself with any large power or group of powers, but by taking an independent approach to resolving any dispute, liberating oppressed peoples, preserving freedom..., and eliminating the racial discrimination, indigence, disease, and ignorance from which the majority of the world population suffers."

A vital stage in the formation of a nonaligned policy was the Bandung conference of Asian and African states held in April 1955. It is true that the "pure" participants were interspersed with "impure" (SEATO and CENTO) members), but on the whole Bandung showed a strong trend toward forming a broad coalition of liberated countries taking an anti-imperialist, anticolonialist stand.

The Soviet Union met this trend with understanding. "The forces of peace," it was noted at the 20th CPSU Congress, "have considerably augmented in connection with the appearance in the world arena of a group of peace-loving states...which have declared noninvolvement in military blocs as a principle of their foreign policy." Since that time our country has invariably supported the foreign policy line aimed at overcoming the military bloc structure in international relations' and uniting all states and peoples in favor of establishing justice, equality, and the nonuse of force in these relations.

Of the 29 countries represented at Bandung, only 15 were admitted to the conference in Belgrade. This signified that the criteria of nonalignment, the chief of which was noninvolvement in military and political blocs, had begun to "work." The geography of the participants had also expanded: Asia and Africa were joined by Latin America and Europe. The choice of Belgrade as the location for the conference was evidence of recognition of Yugoslavia's prominent role -- alongside India and Egypt -- in the formation of the nonaligned movement.

Not everything in Belgrade was simple. There were many sharp disputes. But agreement was finally reached. The declaration approved by the conference was imbued with the ideas of peaceful coexistence, anti-imperialism, and anticolonialism. Reaction was not slow in following. Moscow welcomed the results of the conference. The West was irritated. "The statements by President Tito, Ghanain President Kwame Nkrumah, and certain others," THE NEW YORK TIMES complained, "reflected the desire to put the Western powers on public trial in connection with the present international crisis and all the misfortunes which beset the entire world at present." Similar complaints have been heard repeatedly since then....

The Nonaligned Movement has traveled a long way in 25 years. Whereas the Belgrade conference was attended by 25 participant countries and 30 observer countries, the seventh conference in Delhi was attended by 99 participant countries, 9 observer countries, and 10 guest countries. The Nonaligned Movement now incorporates all African states, approximately two-thirds of all Asian states, and more than half of all Latin American states. There has been no other movement involving this number of states in the history of international relations. Therein lies both the strength and the weakness of the Nonaligned Movement.

Weakness, because it is very complicated to reduce to a common denominator the policies of so many countries, which have essential differences in many areas, including their interpretation of nonalignment itself. For some (Yugoslavia, India, Tanzania, and so forth) nonalignment is a world outlook, a political philosophy, and the main, fundamental principle of their approach to international affairs. [paragraph continues]

"Nonalignment," B. Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, said at an SFRY Federal Assembly session, for example, "is our unshakable political philosophy, our perception and understanding of a world undivided into blocs, a world of equal and free countries and peoples, a world of cooperation, mutual understanding, respect, and solidarity, a world of development and progress." For others nonalignment is a foreign policy line or even mere diplomacy, a practical calculation aimed at making use of international contradictions in order to strengthen their own position. Different interpretations of the meaning and tasks of nonalignment, superimposed on different political and ideological interests and diverse ideological aims, can give rise to collisions and conflicts which affect the movement's authority and hamper concerted action in the world arena.

But the internal heterogeneity of nonalignment is also its strength. This is because it broadens the range of the movement to the maximum, imparts a nature of universasity to it, and, consequently, also makes its influence on world affairs all the more effective.

With regard to the most acute, topical problems -- Nicaragua, Libya, the Near East, southern Africa, and so forth -- the Nonaligned Movement actively takes the side of those who are defending justice, independence, and freedom and upholding the right of every people to determine their own destiny themselves.

The nonaligned countries energetically protest against the militarization of space and insist on an end to nuclear weapon tests. A conference of the Nonaligned Movement Coordinating Bureau (Delhi, April 1986) supported the program for step-by-step nuclear disarmament contained in the 15 January 1986 Soviet statement. "The aims and tasks of this program," the conference Political Declaration states, "which is aimed at totally eliminating nuclear weapons throughout the world by the end of the century.... are consonant to a significant degree with the position consistently taken by the nonaligned countries in their approach to these problems."

The Nonaligned Movement is approaching its conference in Harare while relying on its solid, firm tradition of struggling for peace, justice, and equality in international relations. One can be sure that the new meeting between the nonaligned countries' political leaders will be an important landmark on the road to reducing international tension and achieving social progress.

CONFERENCE ON PEACE IN ASIAN-PACIFIC AREA OPENS

LD200855 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 20 Aug 86

[Text] An international conference on the problems of guaranteeing peace and security in the Asian-Pacific Ocean region opened in Khabarovsk today. Delegations of peace supporters from Vietnam, Mongolia, the DPRK, Laos, Cambodia, Cuba, and activists from the peace committees in our countgry will discuss ways of strengthening good-neighborliness and cooperation in light of the statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the new peace initiatives he put forward in Vladivostok. Demonstrations and workers's antiwar meeting will take place in Khabarovsk this afternoon. Delegates from the international conference will take part in them along with Far Eastern people.

JOINT U.S. NUCLEAR COMMISSION RESUMES ACTIVITY

LD191318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] A joint Soviet-U.S. commission on cooperation in the field of peaceful use of nuclear energy has resumed its work after an 8-year interval. Prominent scientists and specialists of the USSR and the United States, representing the commission, today visited the Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute in Moscow, one of the main bases of cooperation between the two countries. The guests were acquainted with all facets of work and with the latest achievements of the institute in the field of controlled thermonuclear fusion.

As was noted by Petrosyants, Soviet co-chairman of the commission, and chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, full account had been taken of the wish of the U.S. scientists to hold the meeting in Moscow not as a round table gathering but in the immediate environment of the equipment on which in our country's nuclear research for peaceful purposes is conducted. In the opinion of Petrosyants, joint research work by specialists of the USSR and of the United States is again gaining in strength. Together with a proposal for research into the basic characteristics of matter and of controlled thermonuclear fusion, the commission intends to resume work on fast reactors, and also begin work in the field of AES safety.

In an interview with a TASS correspondent, Trivelpiece, director of the Office of Energy Research of the U.S. Department of Energy, stated that the U.S. physicists had not expected that the resumption of joint work with their Soviet colleagues would coincide with such an event as the extension of the USSR moratorium on nuclear tests. However, as nuclear energy specialists, they welcome any step directed at preventing nuclear weapons [as heard] from ever becoming a reality.

COMMENTARY VIEWS HOUSE DRAFT MILITARY BUDGET

PM200907 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Shalnev: "Six Warnings for the President"]

[Text] After many days of stormy debate, the House of Representatives has ratified a draft military budget for 1987 which cannot be called anything other than a serious warning for the Pentagon, the White House, and President Reagan personally. And there was not just one warning but six.

First, the administration's request for total military appropriations has been sharply cut by $33 billion -- that is, by more than 10 percent. Second, spending on the "star wars" program has been cut by 40 percent -- $2 billion. Third, the moratorium on antisatellite weapons tests has been extended for a further year. Fourth, the Pentagon has been refused funds for arms whose deployment would violate the limits established under the Soviet-U.S. SALT II Treaty. Fifth, appropriations for the production of qualitatively new -- binary -- chemical arms have been blocked. And finally, a ban has been introduced on virtually all nuclear arms tests.

Never before, REUTERS stresses, has a single house of Congress "adopted such a comprehensive package of action in the sphere of arms control as it has now." In the words of Democrat Les AuCoin, it is the first time he has seen anything like it in his 12 years in Congress.

What happened in the House of Representatives was summed up by Democrat Les Aspin, chairman of the extremely influential House Armed Services Committee: "Someone must deal with arms control," he said. "Since the White House is continuing to abandon its role in this sphere, we are stating that 6 years of waiting on our part is enough, we will now handle this matter ourselves."

But although the "i's" have been dotted, it is too soon to dot the last one. First of all: The version of the military budget adopted by the House of Representatives differs substantially from the one which was previously ratified by the Senate, where the Republicans have the majority. If there are differences, it will mean -- as prescribed by parliamentary procedure -- that the conference committee will have to go to work, after which the draft budget will again be put to the vote in both houses.

This will not happen before mid-September -- after the congress vacation which started last Saturday. The administration has more than enough time for working with legislators behind the scenes. Experience of many past years shows that by using the most varied methods -- from stick through carrot -- the White House and its men in Congress often manage to "remove" many if not all of the objections to a certain aspect of administration policy, be it domestic, military, or foreign policy.

That is the first thing. The second is that the President has the right of veto, and Reagan intends to use that right if the "wrong" military budget is presented for his signature. The President directly stated this in his regular Saturday radio broadcast to the country, making furious attacks on House members for allegedly conducting a "rash offensive on national defense." Again experience shows that in the overwhelming majority of cases a presidential veto really paralyzes Congress. Will that happen this time too? Or will Congress -- remembering the forthcoming midterm elections in November and, as THE WASHINGTON POST points out, the "American public's nonacceptance of the buildup in military potential and current arms control policy" -- stick to its own position? We can only speculate...

Lastly, a number of amendments to the military appropriations bill adopted by the House of Representatives are ambiguous. Advocating adherence to the SALT II Treaty, the House, UPI notes, simultaneously allocated funds for the production of 12 more MX nuclear first-strike missiles as well as more funds than the Senate had allocated for the creation of the Midgetman -- yet another type of missile.

Nonetheless, the House of Representatives' decision is on the whole symptomatic. It seems that the time when the White House's militarist requests were, for all intents and purposes, simply rubber-stamped on Capitol Hill is over.

U.S. STEPS UP 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WAR' AGAINST DRA

LD192204 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1430 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 19 Aug (TASS) -- TASS political observer Askold Biryukov writes:

The U.S. Administration is providing the world with more and more new evidence of its increasing interference in the affairs of sovereign Afghanistan. As reported from Washington, the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) has announced the allocation of almost $500,000 for the implementation of acts to step up the psychological war against that country.

Almost $200,000 of that sum is being dispatched to the Boston University School of Journalism, which is being instructed to train professional "propagandamongers" in a brief period from among the Afghan counterrevolutionaries who have settled in Pakistan. More than $300,000 is being allocated for the creation of the so-called "Afghan News Service", whose task will be to paint a rosy picture of the actions of the "freedom fighters"; that is to say, the hired terrorists which the U.S. CIA trains and sends on the sly to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, equipping them with everything necessary for sabotage, subversion and bloody piracy.

A scandal flared up only recently in Boston in connection with the allocation of these funds for these purposes, when the Dean of Boston University School of Journalism Bernard Redmont and 10 professors refused to take part in the scheme, worthy only of the masters of "dirty tricks" from the CIA. Explaining their stance, they stated directly that their school could be drawn into "propaganda and espionage activity". However, the "revolt" of the Boston "ten" did not stop the administration.

In giving massive military and financial aid to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, through whom the undeclared war against the DRA is waged, Washington is also trying to provide them with broad political and propaganda support. It is precisely for this purpose that loud anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan campaigns are periodically organized in the United States and certain other Western countries. Washington has long been preparing political subversion against Democratic Afghanistan by means of creating a so-called "government in exile" from groups of various hues of the Afghan counterrevolution. Realizing, however, that the ringleaders of the mercenary host who should make up the skeleton of this "government" are up to their elbows in blood, the administration is trying to give them a more decorous appearance, to make them more acceptable to the sponsors of "western democracy".

You can, of course, try to say black is white and the reverse. But, as they say, you cannot wash a black dog white. Nor will Washington succeed in doing this, however many hundreds of thousands or even millions of dollars they lay on the altar of the undeclared war.

PENTAGON APPROVES NEW WEAPONS FOR U.S. ARMY

LD191659 Moscow TASS in English 1421 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Washington August 19 TASS -- The Pentagon leadership approved a programme for creating the latest system of antiaircraft defence of ground forces to be fulfilled in about five years. This programme worth some 11 billion dollars provides for deploying several types of arms already in the possession of the Pentagon. They include mobile ack-ack mounts, missiles, including Stingers, radar stations and communications equipment. Besides, according to the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES, it is planned to develop a new system of weapons to detect and destroy gunships which are out of sight. Ack-ack arms mounted on helicopters, tanks and armoured carriers will also be reinforced under the programme.

The development of the new antiaircraft defence system is a component part of the large-scale programme of "America's rearmament" launched by the present Washington administration. The Pentagon attaches much importance to the new system. According to UPI, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger gave personal orders to designers after the last year's failure of the aircraft system Sergeant York which had been planned earlier for arming U.S. Army units.

PAPER VIEWS U.S. BASE POLICY IN PACIFIC

PM190929 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Aug 86 Second Edition p 5

[Article by Doctor of Military Sciences Major General R. Simonyan, Retired, under the rubric "Pentagon's Base Strategy": "Nests of Aggression in the Pacific Ocean Zone"]

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Armitage claims without embarrassment: "U.S. territory extends far beyond Hawaii and the Aleutians... The U.S. border now lies more than 5,000 miles west of San Francisco's Golden Gate." Guided by such blatant imperial pretensions, the United States is taking extensive measures to build up its Armed Forces in the Pacific and create a ramified system of military bases and strongholds stretching from Japan and South Korea to Australia. The consequences of the militarization of this region are extremely dangerous. Particularly if one takes into account that conflict situations persist there. It should not be forgotten that it was in Asia that U.S. imperialism has waged the two largest wars since 1945 -- in Korea and Indochina.

A militarized Washington-Tokyo-Seoul "triangle" is being set up under pressure from the U.S. Administration. Although two of the three states in the region with nuclear weapons -- the PRC and the USSR -- have pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the United States has sited nuclear delivery vehicles and warheads in a crisis zone on the Korean peninsula, and nuclear delivery vehicles on Japanese territory.

In Japan around 50,000 U.S. officers and men are deployed at 120 bases and other military centers. The largest bases are the Yokosuka and Sasebo Naval Bases, the Misawa, Yokota, and Camp Zama Air Bases, and the Iwakuni Naval Air Base.

Headquarters of the U.S. 7th Fleet are in Yokosuka, and a carrier group whose aircraft are nuclear-capable is also based there. Judging by Japanese Foreign Ministry statements, Yokosuka will also be the home port for the second carrier group headed by the nuclear aircraft carrier Carl Vinson. Nuclear submarines call there regularly. U.S. military specialists stress that the importance of this naval base for the Pentagon lies "not in the fact that it is needed to defend the United States or Japan, but because it is very convenient for waging a war against the Soviet Union."

The headquarters of the U.S. Armed Forces in Japan and the U.S. 5th Air Army deployed in Japan and South Korea are located at Yokota Air Base. It keeps in touch around-the-clock with ships and aircraft on combat patrol and bases on Japanese and South Korean territory.

Washington has managed to win Tokyo's assent to the siting of nuclear-capable F-16 fighter-bombers at the Misawa Air Base. And it is no secret that the main task for these aircraft will be to conduct "offensive operations against Soviet bases in Maritime Kray and Sakhalin."

Ruling circles in Japan, which, incidentally, was the first victim of U.S. nuclear weapons, do not restrict themselves to allocating their territory for U.S. bases, but also voluntarily undertake the functions of sidekick to the transatlantic pretender to the role of "world gendarme." This is what the Tokyo newspaper ASAHI writes on the subject: "Defense of our own territory, defense of sea lanes in a 1,000-mile zone around the Japanese archipelago, joint strikes with the United States against targets on Soviet territory, and a blockade of international straits -- that is the evolution of the main provisions of Japanese military doctrine."

South Korean territory has also been turned ito a springboard for aggression. There are 40 U.S. bases located there with more than 40,000 servicemen and over 1,000 nuclear munitions. The most important base is Seoul, where the headquarters of the U.S. 8th Army and the 1st Joint U.S.-South Korean Corps are located. U.S. Air Force units use the Osan, (Kuson), Kwangju, and (Tetu) Air Bases.

The Pentagon is nurturing plans to site neutron weapons, Pershing-2's, and ground-launched cruise missiles in South Korea. Ships of the 7th Fleet started to be fitted with sea-launched cruise missiles back in 1984. As a result, AKAHATA writes, the number of U.S. nuclear delivery vehicles in South Korea and Japan is expected to double.

Tension is also being maintained in Indochina, where Thai territory has been used for a number of years as a springboard for attacks against the PRK by the U.S.-backed and U.S.-armed Pol Pot gangs. Washington is trying to "demothball" U.S. air bases in Thailand, which U.S. aircraft relied on for bombing Vietnamese, Lao, and Cambodian cities and settlements during the "dirty war" against those countries. Even now the U Taphao base is used by U.S. aircraft during joint exercises with the Thai Armed Forces.

In the Philippines the United States uses two major bases -- the Subic Bay Naval Base and the Clark Field Air Base. Some 11,000 U.S. servicemen and nuclear weapons are deployed there and at a number of other strongholds. Philippine progressive public organizations are warning that Washington is creating a deadly threat to the country's future, since it is turning it into a target in the event of a nuclear conflict.

U.S. military centers in the Philippines are given great importance in the plan to implement the neoglobalism strategy. "My soldiers who have trained here in the Philippines," an American officer boasted, "are ready to fight in any climatic conditions anywhere -- be it sand, mountains, or valleys."

The Pentagon is actively opening up Australian territory. Port Cockburn Sound, for instance, has been provided as a base for U.S. aircraft carriers and missile-carrying nuclear submarines, and the Darwin and Learmonth airfields have been provided as landing stages for strategic bombers en route from Guam to the Persian Gulf. Electronics stations located in Australia are called upon via satellite to back up missile launches either directly from U.S. territory or from U.S. submarines.

In the Pentagon's base system a role of considerable importance is also given to Micronesia (the Caroline, Marshall, and Mariana Islands). Reporting the construction of new bases in the Marianas in addition to the major base complex on Guam, THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote: "Henceforth bombers will be able to strike against the Asian mainland... and missile-carrying submarines and surface ships will have a larger forward base than at present. Furthermore, ground forces can be deployed in the Marianas to provide a more flexible response to anything happening in that region."

It is worth noting that it was from Micronesian territory that the U.S. aircraft that dropped the atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki took off in 1945. Since 1946 the United States has used the Micronesian Islands to carry out nuclear weapon and ICBM tests. Recently U.S. newspapers have been writing about the planned testing on Kwajalein of "nuclear elements" under the "star wars" program. ABC TV reports that the Pentagon intends to flex its "military muscles to keep the Pacific under its control."

Speaking in Vladivostok recently, M.S. Gorbachev said: "It must be stated that the militarization of and the buildup of the military threat in this part of the world are starting to move at a dangerous speed. The Pacific is being turned into an arena of military-political confrontation. [paragraph continues]

"This is what is increasingly concerning the people who live there. It also concerns us from every viewpoint, including the viewpoint of the security considerations of the Asian part of our country."

Washington is striving to make both its base and bloc strategy truly global in nature. To that end it is attempting to extend the "zone of influence" of the imperialist NATO bloc that it heads to the entire world, including Asia and the Pacific. The substantial links between the U.S.-NATO infrastructures and U.S. strategic groups in various "theaters of war" should also be seen from this standpoint. For instance, gendarme forces from the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific and the Mediterranean ar being knocked together in the Indian Ocean and Southwest Asia. The 3d Marine Division, which is part of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force -- intended for invading above all the countries of the Persian Gulf -- is based on Okinawa.

Thus, the United States is striving to turn the military bases -- both those which are being created and those which are being expanded -- encircling the USSR, its allies, and the liberated countries into a single strategic complex. This would give the Pentagon additional opportunities to maneuver its forces and those of its bloc partners, to transfer them from one deliberately provoked seat of tension to another, and to threaten other countries. As we can see, Washington's base and bloc strategy is becoming more and more important in the implementation of the aggressive neoglobalist policy which threatens peace and international security.

REPORT ON BILATENZ LAWYER CONFERENCE

PM200915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Sukhoy dispatch: "Lawyers, Contacts"]

[Text] New York, 18 Aug -- The national conference of the American Bar Association (ABA) has been held here. More than 10,000 delegates from all U.S. states as well as lawyers from many countries, including A.Ya. Sukharev, president of the Association of Soviet Jurists, took part in it.

The ABA is one of the oldest organizations in the United States. It was founded in 1878 and today its membership includes over 300,000 lawyers, judges, prosecutors, magistrates, and student lawyers.

In May last year the ABA and the Association of Soviet Jurists concluded a cooperation agreement. It envisages exchanges of delegations and the holding of joint theoretical and practical seminars and makes it possible for U.S. and Soviet lawyers to write articles for Soviet and U.S. legal publications. At the present conference this agreement was fiercely attacked by the right wing of the ABA. On a farfetched and by no means new pretext about alleged human rights violations in the USSR a group of conservative lawyers from Arizona demanded that the agreement with the Association of Soviet Jurists be torn up. But the overwhelming majority of conference participants voted against this shortsighted step.

The leader of the Association of Soviet Jurists met with a group of U.S. senators and prominent lawyers and visited Harvard University. During talks there were discussions about ways to further strengthen international law and questions linked with the observation of such fundamental documents in Soviet-U.S. relations as the SALT II and ABM treaties.

KAZAKHSTAN TRADE TALKS END; CONTRACTS SIGNED

LD191257 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1221 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Alma Ata, 19 Aug (TASS) -- Talks which ended today in the capital of Kazakhstan between the Vostokintorg foreign trade association, ministries and departments of Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan, krays and oblasts of the RSFSR, and an export-import company of the Xinjiang-Uygur autonomous region of the PRC are proof of the fruitful development of Soviet-Chinese ties in trade and economics.

A number of contracts have been signed, according to which a wide variety of industrial products from Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kirgizia, Turkmenia, Krasnoyarsk and Altay krays, and Kemerovo oblast will be included in trade turnover between the two countries. Among them are: textiles and ready-made garments, domestic hardware, and mineral fertilizers.

The talks noted border trade development will serve as a useful contribution to the cause of expanding further trade and economic ties between the USSR and the PRC.

An exhibition of Soviet and Chinese goods, at which industrial, agricultural, and domestic hardware, and output from light and local industry were displayed, was organized within the framework of the talks and consultations.

BEIJING MAYORAL DELEGATION VISITS LENIN'S TOMB

LD192155 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] The delegation of the Beijing people's government, led by Mayor Chen Xitong paid a visit to the Vladimir Ilyich Lenin mausoleum today and laid a wreath. A wreath also was laid at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

The Beijing envoys visited the Lenin museum and his office and apartments in the Kremlin today. The guests viewed the Kremlin's architectural memorials, traveled on the subway, and paid a visit to the main administrative offices of the city's passenger transport system.

CHINESE MONGOLIAN FRIENDSHIP GROUP BEGINS VISIT

LD191314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] A delegation from the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society, which has come from the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Republic in the Chinese People's Republic, began a visit to the Chita Oblast today with a meeting with workers at the Chita machine-building works. The visitors were received at the oblast executive committee: they laid flowers at the eternal flame at the military and labor glory memorial complex of the people of the Transbaykal area and visited the oblast clinical hospital and art gallery. Ahead lies a tour of the oblast and meetings with workers and collective farmers. A full cultural program has been arranged, with a rest at the all-union health center in the resort of Darasun.

NEW IZVESTIYA CORRESPONDENT SENDS FIRST REPORT

PM181334 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Savenkov dispatch: "Contact With Beijing" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] Yuriy Savenkov, IZVESTIYA correspondent in the PRC, has begun work in Beijing. We here publish his first reportage from the PRC capital. [passage omitted]

There was a large placard on the entrance gates to the technical college: "Examination center for enterprise directors and managers." This year economic leaders throughout the country are taking "competence" tests. Those who do not pass are given a second chance. Failure may mean demotion. The question of the competence of the organizers of the economy is now very acute in the conditions of the economic reform, where enterprises are given more rights and a search is under way for ways and means to enhance labor activity, enterprise, and labor productivity. China today has set itself immense tasks in modernizing the economy, designed to quadruple the value of industrial and agricultural gross output by the end of the century.

Competence means education. Chinese society is undergoing a complex process of restructuring in all areas of education: vocational, technical, higher, and, of course, in the schools. Statistics show 23 percent of the population is illiterate or semiliterate and only 68 percent of elementary school pupils continue to further study. A law making 9 years of education obligatory was introduced on 1 July this year. The Chinese press called it the most important step in this area in the PRC's history. In line with this law, 9-year schooling will become universal, initially in large cities and developed regions. By the end of the century it will embrace all regions of the country. The capital decided to set an example: By 1990 at the latest 9-year schooling will be introduced throughout greater Beijing.

I first visited Beijing in the dry, snowy winter of 1957. The gusty wind carried yellow sand from the remote deserts of Central Asia. I remember people's self-discipline, their self-confidence, a kind of special romanticism of that generation, a spirit of self-sacrifice, thriftiness, collectivism, and industry. Eight years had elapsed since the Chinese people under Communist Party leadership broke the fetters of feudalism and semicolonialism and began to create a socialist society.

For a generation of Soviet people the sonorous word "China" was itself not only tinged with an interest in the centuries-old inscrutable civilization, it recalled the self-sacrificing Chinese volunteers who helped us during the difficult time of the civil war, the exploits of Soviet airmen in the skies of China during the years of resistance to Japanese aggression, the liberation mission of the Soviet Army victorious over fascist German and militarist Japan, as a result of which favorable conditons were created for the victory of the revolution in China. And, finally, Soviet people will always remember the decade of productive and mutally beneficial cooperation between our countries in all spheres after the PRC's formation. [passage omitted]

The inhabitants of Beijing are avidly seeking to get to know the world. Dynamism is a sign of the times in China. An international automobile show is followed by a plasma seminar, the opening of a Center for Robotization follows a conference on environmental protection. A national conference on culture, the congress of the China Science and Technology Society, an international conference of Esperantists, and so on and so forth. The Italian tenor Pavarotti wins a storm of applause in a city which had never been noted for its passion for Italian opera...

But there is another side to the dynamism. A drastic increase in market deregulation and the "open foreign economic policy" to attract foreign capital have resulted in an increase in economic crimes: corruption, bribery, graft, illegal selling of state property, and swindling. Materialistic attitudes and a lust for profit, particularly prevalent among young people, are worrying the society.

An atmosphere expressive of an urgent need to introduce up-to-date law and establish a system of legality has been created in the country. No few difficulties exist along this route: imperfections in the legal system, a drastic shortage of legal cadres, the low level of legal knowledge possessed by the population. As the CHINA DAILY observes, "the era of lawlessness of the 1966-1976 Cultural Revolution" has played a far from subordinate role here.

The country has suffered many ills over the last two decades: The failed "economic leap forward" and the years of troubles and disasters. But now, since the end of the seventies, the country has returned to the path of healthy development and is getting its second breath. Complex work is under way to overcome the pernicious aftereffects of the feverish years of the "cultural revolution," to eradicate the "four indifferences" (whether you work much or little it's all the same, whether you work well or ill it's all the same, whether you know or don't know how to carry out your assigned work it's all the same, whether you are right for the post you occupy or not it's all the same).

What is happening in China today affects every area of life: the management system, production relations, the fate of every inhabitant of this billion-strong country. The Communist Party of China's proclaimed aim -- to modernize the country and build in the future a socialist society worthy of a great people -- is received with understanding in the Soviet Union. The opportunities for further expanding cooperation between our countries are enormous since cooperation is in the interests of the Soviet and Chinese peoples, who have set themselves similar tasks of speeding up socioeconomic development.

The great potential for cooperation between our countries was spoken about at the 27th CPSU Congress. M.S. Gorbachev paid great attention to the development of and prospects for Soviet-Chinese relations in his recent speech in Vladivostok. The Soviet Union's readiness, as expressed by him, to seriously discuss with China at any time or level questions of additional measures to create an atmosphere of good-neighborliness has generated a broad response in Chinese public circles.

I would observe that here in China I am constantly aware of the growing interest in the transformations taking place in the Soviet Union. Articles analyzing the processes of economic development taking place in our country are appearing with increasing frequency in the press. The other day, for example, RENMIN RIBAO published an article on the successes and problems of the acceleration strategy and the reforms of the economic mechanism in the USSR. [paragraph continues]

For its part a recent issue of the leading sociopolitical monthly LIAOWANG spoke about Chinese business circles' interest in developing trade and economic ties between our countries. It noted with satisfaction that the volume of Soviet-Chinese trade has more than tripled in 3 years (1983-85) and that, equally importantly, it is on a long-term basis which makes it possible for both sides to take account of their mutual commitments when drafting their 5-year plans.

While I was still on the Moscow-Beijing train I became acquainted with an engineer from the Gorkiy Motor Vehicle Plant who was going to China to help organize the technical servicing of Volgas. After trade and economic ties livened up in the eighties the number of vehicles and equipment as a proportion of our exports began to grow. They now account for close to one-third. A contract to supply a considerable consignment of electric locomotives was concluded recently. Since last year we have begun exporting Tu-154 aircraft. The PRC supplies us with raw minerals, corn, soybeans, beans, fabrics, knitted goods, car batteries, and other products. On my very first day in Beijing I learned about an upcoming exchange between maritime offices in Shanghai and Odessa. Incidentally, 40 of our ships have moored at the port of Shanghai in the last year alone.

In my conversations with workers in various departments, business people, and journalists discussion turned time and again to the prospects for Soviet-Chinese relations. Some recalled the good old days of the fifties and our specialists who were working in China then. Others were more restrained, but all of them were unanimous on one thing -- that the ongoing development of our ties is an imperative of the times.

Words uttered by Lu Jiaxi, president of the PRC Academy of Sciences, during a recent meeting of Soviet and Chinese scientists stuck in my mind: "After a gap of more than 20 years we have finally restored relations in order to continue our traditional cooperation. Our beginnings are modest perhaps, but it is better to do a little well and on a steady footing. I am convinced that our ties will develop."

A Chinese proverb has it that "When you draw a tree you must feel it growing." Since my arrival in the Chinese capital I have merely scratched the surface of Beijing. By listening closely and scrutinizing the contradictory phenomena people try to sense and apprehend. The words with which our greatest sinologist, Vasiliy Mikhaylovich Alekseyev, would send off students in the forties after the war had ended come to mind: "Happy is the person who contains two worlds within him."

RYZHKOV HOLDS TALKS WITH IRAN'S AQAZADEH

LD191738 Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS -- Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov today received in the Kremlin Iran's Minister of Oil Gholam Reza Aqazadeh, now staying in Moscow on a brief business visit. The Iranian minister handed over to Nikolay Ryzhkov a message of Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran Mir Hoseyn Musavi.

Nikolay Ryzhkov called the attention of the Iranian minister to the statement of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev on the Soviet television and to the new Soviet peace initiative set out in it -- the extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions till January 1, 1987. The peaceful aims of the Soviet foreign policy were highlighted in this connection, of the policy that serves the cause of peace, the assertion in international relations of the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty of states, non-interference in their internal affairs.

Having discussed the state of the Soviet-Iranian relations, the sides expressed the opinion that the difference of the social systems of the Soviet Union and Iran must not be an obstacle to fruitful relations between the two countries and declared for the development along the road of the consolidation of confidence and goodneighbourliness.

It was pointed out that the present level of Soviet-Iranian commercial and economic ties is not in keeping with the possibilities of both countries. The attention was called to a number of concrete problems whose solution will promote the widening and deepening of mutually advantageous economic relations.

When regional problems were discussed, the Soviet side noted that the USSR declares consistently for an early ending of the Iran-Iraq war the settlement of the conflict between Iran and Iraq by political means, through talks.

The conversation passed in a businesslike atmosphere.

On the same day, there was a conversation between USSR First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Komarov and Gholam Reza Aqazadeh. Questions of the state and prospects for the development of Soviet-Iranian commercial and economic relations were discussed.

BAKHTAR INTERVIEWS AFGHAN DEFENSE MINISTER

PM191157 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Aug 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Watching Over the Revolution"]

[Text] Kabul, 18 Aug -- In conditions where the forces of international imperialism and reaction are waging an undeclared war against our motherland, the Army is playing a prominent role in the life of the Afghan society, Lieutenant General [as published] Nazar Mohammad, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA defense minister, said in an interview to BAKHTAR. [paragraph continues]

It is no coincidence that Army Day is being marked on the same day as the nationwide holiday, the Day of the Restoration of Afghanistan's Independence. Even today, the Republic's Armed Forces are waging a struggle for the country's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

As a result of important changes that have been implemented, the standard of the Afghan Army personnel's combat and political training has risen. Victories have been won over armed counterrevolutionary gangs in Khowst district, and Qandhar, Paktia, and Herat provinces. In the course of these and a number of other combat operations, officers, sergeants, and servicemen displayed genuine heroism and valor. The Soviet leadership's decision, adopted after consultation with the Afghan Government, to send home six regiments of the limited contingent of the Soviet forces in Afghanistan indicates that the Afghan Army has enhanced its combat capability and that it acts as the main force in the struggle for the normalization of the situation in the DRA.

With the international assistance of the USSR and the other socialist countries we will continue successfully to defend the motherland and the gains of the April Revolution. The people have faith in their Army, they believe that it will ensure for them conditions of peaceful labor for the benefit of the fatherland.

AFGHAN ENVOY RECEIVES DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER

PM191051 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Aug 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "On the Occasion of a Holiday"]

[Text] On 18 August Habib Mangal, DRA ambassador to the Soviet Union, gave a reception in connection with DRA Army Day.

The reception was attended by Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister; Colonel General V.S. Nechayev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Among the invited guests were military, naval, and air force attaches of a number of foreign states' embassies in the USSR.

Comments on Joint Relations

LD192227 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Today is the Afghan people's national day, the day of reinstatement of independence. An All-Union Radio correspondent has met with Habib Mangal, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in Moscow.

[Begin Mangal recording in Dari with superimposed Russian translation] Sixty-seven years ago the valiant and hard-working people of Afghanistan, under the leadership of patriots, headed by Amanollah Khan, inflicted a crippling blow to the system of British colonialism and hoisted the flag of Afghanistan's independence above the peaks of Hindukush.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution became the most important prerequisite for the independence of Afghanistan. Having achieved independence, our country tore itself from the clutches of British imperialism; however, it continued to hold our country in the ring of a blockade and to impede its development.

During the most difficult time, the land of the soviets, led by the great Lenin, extended the hand of solidarity to our people. The April Revolution, which has become the most important turning point in the Afghan history, opened the path for the construction of the new, Democratic Afghanistan. Just as in the past, the USSR again extended the hand of friendship to the Afghan people. It can safely be said that, thanks to this timely help, we were able to defend reliably the achievements of the Afghan revolution, national independence, and territorial integrity.

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, stated in the speech transmitted by the radio and television: Those to whom the fate of the homeland is dear, must understand that if the limited contingent of Soviet forces had not come to help the Afghan people, the enemies of Afghanistan would tear our country to pieces. Our people realized fully that the Soviet Union has been and remains our friend. The Soviet Union helps Afghanistan defend its independence, sovereignty, and ward off foreign aggression. This has been stated from the rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress by the friend of the Afghan people Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. His words met with warm support from the Afghan people and all peace-loving forces. Afghanistan resolutely supports the USSR peace initiatives, which are aimed at the relaxation of international tension and ensuring lasting world-wide peace. We recognize this policy as the only one which corresponds to the tasks of defending civilization and life on earth. [end recording]

ANTIGOVERNMENT ACTIONS IN PAKISTAN NOTED

LD191420 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Valeriy Vavilov.

The Islamabad rulers have ordered the use of arms to put down anti-government disturbances. What is happening in Pakistan? What are the underlying causes of the latest developments? In response to a call from the opposition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD), tens of thousands of Pakistanis took to the streets on August 14 to mark the 39th anniversary of their country's independence and demand an end to anti-people and militarist pro-American policies. Islamabad responded with repressions -- thousands of opposition activists have been arrested. Among those detained are Benazir Bhutto, Tikka Khan, and many other leaders of opposition parties and public organizations. The actions by the authorities have sparked off public indignation. Powerful protest demonstrations have been held in Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi and many other cities. Mass anti-government disturbances swept Sind, the home province of Zulfiqar ali Bhutto, the head of government executed by the military regime. The scope of anti-government unrest has graphically showed that broad sections of the public do not accept Islamabad's political course. The opposition points to the dangers of the policy leading to the excessive growth of military preparations and the heightening of tension in the region.

The opposition rejects Pakistan's transformation into the Pentagon's staging area, into a tool of its neoglobalist policy. The public demands an end to involvement in the undeclared war on Afghanistan and calls for the expulsion of Afghan counter-revolutionary gangs from Pakistani territory and the settlement of the situation around Afghanistan by way of direct talks. The opposition insists on holding new parliamentary elections this year which would be really free, with the participation of all political parties, and on establishing a new democratic government that would start truly democratic changes and adhere to a policy meeting the interests of the people and the security interests of the countries in the region.

KHARKOV ANALYZES HANOI INDOCHINESE CONFERENCE

LD191543 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

Conferences of the foreign ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea have become a good tradition. They are regularly held in the capitals of these countries. Each conference makes an important contribution to the search for ways of normalising the situation in South-East Asia.

The meeting of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese states, which ended in Hanoi on Monday [18 Aug], demonstrated once again the constructive and consistent character of their peaceable course, the sincere striving for recovery of the situation in the region, for the development of relations with neighbouring countries on the principles of goodneighbourliness and cooperation.

Much attention was paid to settlement around Cambodia. In the communique, summing up the results of the conference, this time it is said that upon reaching an accord on two main problems -- removal of the Pol Pot clique and withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops -- it is possible already now to open negotiations on realisation of these two aspects, so as to come to a political settlement of the Cambodian issue and the question of peace and stability in South-East Asia.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea are ready to jointly work with all countries to attain a political settlement as soon as possible.

And even if there is no such a political solution, the stage-by-stage withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia will continue and is to be completed in 1990. This decision is of a principled character. Of great significance is also the readiness of the Indochinese states, expressed in the communique, for active cooperation with the ASEAN countries and other countries striving to make South-East Asia a zone of peace and stability. The three ministers supported Indonesia's proposal on a nuclear-free zone in South-East Asia.

Emphasised at the conference was the consistency of the course of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia for normalisation of relations with Thailand, which, as is noted in the communique, would be an important factor of peace and stability in South-East Asia.

The participants in the conference supported Cambodia's proposal on establishing a peace zone on both sides of the Cambodian-Thai frontier where only appropriate national forces would be deployed and foreigners would be prohibited to use the territory for actions against one of the sides.

In connection with the coming Harare summit conference of non-aligned countries, the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese states stated that they would be against any attempt to raise once again the question of Cambodia's representation.

The ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea thoroughly analysed the present-day positive processes in the Asian-Pacific region and noted that the joint efforts of the peoples of the region can put an end to military and political confrontation and create conditions for ensuring reliable security. In this connection the participants at the conference highly assessed the Soviet Union's recent proposal that the Asian-Pacific region should join the general process of establishing international security.

Envoy Briefs Journalists

LD191210 Moscow TASS in English 1141 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS -- Soviet journalists were received at the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Moscow today on the occasion of the conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, which had closed in Hanoi on Monday.

The conference in Hanoi, Vietnam's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, Dinh Nho Liem, told the journalists, has some special aspects. The political situation in the countries of Indochina and South-East Asia is characterized by generally favourable tendencies, the leaders of the three countries think. Revolution is making progress in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea simultaneously in spite of difficulties in its way. It is exerting a favourable influence on the strengthening of peace in the region. The intrigues of our enemies to subvert the positions of the three Indo-Chinese countries and to provoke a split between them have failed.

The ministerial conference of the three Indo-Chinese countries took place after Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Vladivostok. He made there an important speech, presenting Soviet initiatives on the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security and the development of equal cooperation among all the peoples of Asia and the Pacific.

The ambassador reiterated in this context the commitment of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia to the development of relations of friendship with all the countries of South-East Asia and to the establishment of a zone of peace, friendship and cooperation in that part of the world.

He thanked the Soviet Union for its support and assistance to the three Indo-Chinese countries in the political, economic and social fields.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GREECE

PM191059 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Departs"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation left Moscow for Athens 18 August for an official visit at the invitation of the Greek Chamber of Deputies. The delegation is headed by R.-B.I. Songayla, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The delegation comprises USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies D.A. Arutyunyan, O.I. Lobov, I.M. Ostapenko, and V.I. Terebilov.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; N.N. Merkulova, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy; other officials, and I. Grigoriadhis, Greek ambassador to the USSR.

Delegation Arrives

LD191253 Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Athens August 19 TASS -- A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, led by Ringaudas-Bronislovas Songayla, vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, has arrived here for an official visit at the invitation of the Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of Greece.

Welcoming the Soviet guests Ioannis Alevras, speaker of the Greek Parliament, expressed confidence that this visit would help promote friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

Speaking in reply, the leader of the Soviet delegation said that people in the Soviet Union have great respect for the Greek people and attach great importance to the development of mutually beneficial bilateral cooperation.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CONGRATULATES ITALY'S CRAXI

LD151745 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1703 GMT 15 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 15 August (TASS) -- The USSR Council of Ministers sent congratulations and best wishes to the president of the Italian Council of Ministers, Bettino Craxi, in connection with his reappointment as head of state of Italy. Bettino Craxi, on his part, expressed gratitude to the USSR Council of Ministers.

In the messages, the conviction is expressed that the constructive relations of cooperation existing between the Soviet Union and Italy will further develop in the interests of ensuring peace and security in Europe and strengthening friendship between the Soviet and the Italian peoples.

FOREIGN MINISTRY HOLDS CONSULTATIONS WITH ANGOLA

PM191809 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS "Official Announcement"]

[Text] Soviet-Angolan consultations took place 14-15 August at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The sides exchanged views on a broad range of international security issues on the agenda of the upcoming 41st session of the UN General Assembly, and also on Soviet-Angolan bilateral issues.

The Angolan delegation, headed by O. Lima, chief of the International Organizations Department at the Angolan Ministry of External Affairs, was received by V.F. Petrovskiy, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs.

FEDOROV: RSA'S NATIONAL PARTY CONGRESS FAILS

MB190802 Moscow in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 18 Aug 86

[Aleksandr Fedorov commentary: "South Africa Today"]

[Text] The ruling National Party had its congress last week, the third throughout the 75-year-long history of its existence. Now that the speech by President Botha and speechs by other high-ranking officials have been published, the public in South Africa and abroad are asking where are those sensations that official propaganda had promised prior to the congress? For 2 year, there has not been a single being in the country that has not seen demonstrations of the Africans receiving support from various sections of society that represent all the ethnic groups of the local population. Neither the state of emergency nor massive arrests or searches can stop the discontented.

During the work of the congress, the rectors of five South African universities adopted a statement that urged the authorities to lift the state of emergency. Addressing a rally of 2,000 students and instructors at the University of Witwatersrand, Professor Alan Mabin said the quiteness allegedly set up by the authorities is the quietness of the (?German) cemetery.

President Botha at the same time spoke in defense of the state of emergency, claiming that it could help ensure law and order in South Africa. Though the constitutional reform carried out 2 years ago granted certain political rights to the Indians and the coloreds, thier participation in the solution of legislative matters remains nominal as before. The overwhelming majority of those, therefore, to whom these favors have been granted boycott elections to their chambers of Parliament and denounce plans of authorities to split the ranks of the oppressed. President Botha, however, thinks differently, and he intends to broaden his dubious experiment. He wants to include Africans in a national council in some indefinite future, with a number of reservations made, of course.

Should we regard these contradictory actions as the inability to give a realistic assessment of the situation or as the intention to deceive the country's population? The president's speech at the National Party's emergency congress is another maneuver that the government has to resort to make up for its inability to suppress demonstrations in the country by force.

It has to make promises in order to have time for gathering forces and intensifying reprisals. It is the same tactics that were used as in the case of canceling the minor apartheid practices. A promise has been made, for example, to remove the color barrier in industry. These and other measures are designed to leave the basics of apartheid intact, for laws stipulating the population's registration on ethnic grounds (?exactly) within racial groups and the creation of bantustans remain intact. Addressing the congress, President Botha gave to understand that he would never allow the introduction of the one-man-one-vote principle in the country.

Taking all this into account, it would be logical to assume that the speeches and decisions by members of the National Party are meant more for external consumption. Significantly, the emergency congress was convened several days after the holding of a meeting in London where despite the obstructionist stand taken by Margaret Thatcher, the decision was taken to impose sanctions on South Africa. While the Pretoria authorities tried to pretend that they feel absolutely calm this is not so easy for them to do. Neither Pieter Botha nor the foreign minister, Roelof Botha, could contain their emotions at the congress when they were saying that the countries critical of their policies were taking part in one of the most extreme forms of political falsification in the 20th century. By promising reforms, the Pretona authorities tried to play into the hands of those allies in the West who despite the demand of the world public postponed the implementation of any essential economic sanctions. It is hardly surprising that seen after the closure of the emergency congress, the allies started assuring that the authorities in South Africa might still change their minds and there was hardly any reason to step up repressive measures against them. The continuing demonstrations in South Africa and the progressive republics' resolve not to budge from the implementation of comprehensive sanctions against that country only go to show that the sponsors of the emergency congress have actually failed to meet their ends.

MEDIA, PARTY CHIEFS VIEW GORBACHEV SPEECH TASKS

LD191523 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1447 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 19 Aug (TASS) -- A conference of leaders of the mass media, central ideological departments, and public organizations was held today in the CPSU Central Committee. The tasks of information and propaganda work in connection with the statement of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on Soviet television were considered.

Ye.K. Ligachev, Politburo member, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the conference. He noted that, in making the decision concerning the prolongation of its unilateral moratorium, the Soviet Union is proceeding from the position that such a step, if it were supported by other nuclear powers, would facilitate an improvement in the international climate and would strengthen confidence in mutual relations between states.

The cessation of nuclear explosions would inspire faith that it is possible to stop the arms race, would make it easier to attain agreements on the reduction of nuclear weapons, and would provide a stimulus for the whole disarmament process.

The Soviet Union's extension of the unilateral moratorium gives the U.S. Administration one more chance to assess all the dangerous consequences continued nuclear testing entails. Political will and state wisdom are required of Washington so it will abandon the course of the nuclear arms race and of achieving unilateral military superiority.

Such important Soviet initiatives as the program for nuclear disarmament by the end of this century; the proposals for ensuring security and peaceful cooperation in the Asian-Pacific region; the complex of measures for reducing armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals, jointly proposed by the Warsaw Pact states; and the conception of creating an all-embracing system of international security are indissolubly linked to the issue of a moratorium.

The conference stressed the unity of the domestic and foreign policy worked out by the 27th CPSU Congress, and noted that each step forward in the implementation of the revolutionary strategy of acceleration and renewal is of paramount importance for the success of USSR foreign policy -- a policy of realism, peace, and cooperation.

Taking part in the conference were: P.N. Demichev and B.N. Yeltsin, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; and M.V. Zimyanin, V.A. Medvedov, and G.P. Razumovskiy, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

TASS ON 'ATTENTIVE ATTITUDE' TO PUBLIC OPINION

LD192043 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 19 TASS -- Follows commentary by TASS political news analyst Boris Prokhorov.

A decision has been passed to stop work on the project to rechannel northern rivers to the southern areas of the USSR. It has also been decided to hold an open competition for the main monument of the Victory Memorial in Moscow. These are not simply important matters of national significance, on which the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee has passed its decision. It is also a fresh example of how the lessons of truth and openness taught by the 27th Congress of the CPSU have been learned.

In the atmosphere created in this country by the April plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee in 1985, the 27th party congress, a particularly great role is played by the public discussion of the most important matters of the society's life, public criticism of the shortcomings, blunders and even abuses and those who are responsible for them. Vital problems are discussed at workers' meetings and in the press, at representative meetings and in the programmes of radio and television.

Among the targets of criticism recently has been also, as many people believed, the unfounded decision to divert the flow of northern rivers southward, the unsatisfactory, in the opinion of many people, project of the monument of the Soviet people's victory.

In the past, such questions were, as a rule, discussed chiefly by experts. The insufficient level of openness often led to irresponsibility and erroneous decisions. That was declared full voice in the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th Party Congress.

The report on the meeting of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, which passed decisions concerning the rechannelling of the flow of rivers and construction of the Victory Monument was published last Friday, and today the first comments on it can already be quoted.

The newspaper SOVETSKAYA KULTURA carries an article headlined "Remedial Openness" by writer Yuriy Chernichenko. "A victory has been achieved in public life, which is noteworthy," he writes commenting on the decision to stop work to divert the flow of the northern rivers southward. "The popular opinion has won while the departmental opinion has been forced to retreat."

Sculptor Lev Kerbel is commenting in IZVESTIYA on the decision to return to examining the project of the Victory Monument in Moscow: "It is a wise decision, albeit, I believe, it did not come easily: as work has already been started and considerable funds have already been invested in construction...In such important national matters effective openness is necessary from the very outset. It is necessary to draw public into this activity on an even broader scale."

It goes without saying that examples of openness in the resolution of important questions, of attentive attitude to public opinion are not confined only to the two above-mentioned facts. There are not a few of such examples. It is enough to leaf through the Soviet newspapers to understand with what interest problems of broad interest are now being discussed in the Soviet Union, how most of the leaders sensitively react to public opinion.

YELTSIN BRIEFS MOSCOW MEDIA ON RESTRUCTURING

PM191537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "The Press: Helping the Cause of Restructuring"]

[Text] The word of our party press is authoritative. People listen to it, follow it, fall in step with it. It is no exaggeration to say that the press is a mighty accelerator of practical work.

A frank discussion of the role of the press, television, and radio at the present stage of society's development in analyzing the processes taking place in the country's life took place 15 August at a meeting between B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and representatives of the mass information and propaganda media. He briefed those present on the activity of the city party organization of restructuring the style and methods of work in line with the decisions of the 27th party congress and told them about the program for the city's development through the year 2000.

It was stressed that the restructuring process involves sharp increase in the significance of public opinion, openness, criticism and self-criticism, and the mass struggle against shortcomings. Here what the mass media says must have bearing. To be sensitive in grasping the objective course of events, to form a clear idea of the scale and complexity of the tasks of the socioeconomic development of the capital, to see successes and difficulties, to indicate ways of overcoming shortcomings -- these are the main tasks for the press.

The first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom devoted much attention to critical comments in the press and on radio and television. No critical item, he noted, should go unnoticed or be left without concrete measures being adopted.

B.N. Yeltsin replied to numerous questions from journalists on various aspects of the capital's life and the prospects for its development.

SUPREME SOVIET FORMS NEW CONSTRUCTION MINISTRIES

LD191831 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1530 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 19 Aug (TASS) -- With the purpose of improving the management of the construction complex, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has changed the USSR State Committee for Construction Matters into the USSR Union Republic State Construction Committee [Soyuzno-Respublikanskiy Gosudarstvennyy Stroitelnyy Komitet SSSR] -- A permanent body of the USSR Council of Ministers for administration of the construction complex.

The following all-union construction ministries of the USSR have been formed:

The Ministry of Construction in the Northern and Western Regions of the USSR on the basis of the USSR Ministry of Construction, as well as of enterprises and organizations of this and other general construction ministries which carry out work in the northern, northwestern Volga-Vyatka and central economic regions and in Kaliningrad Oblast;

The Ministry of Construction in the Southern Regions of the USSR based on the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, as well as of enterprises and organizations of this and other general construction ministries which work in the Central Non-Chernozem Zone, Volga and North Caucasian economic regions;

The Ministry of Construction in the Urals and West Siberia Regions based on the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, as well as of enterprises of this and other general construction ministries that work in the Urals and West Siberian economic regions, in Krasnoyarsk Kray in the Tuva ASSR.

The USSR Ministry of Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal Region has been renamed the All-Union Ministry of Construction in the Eastern Regions of the USSR.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Yuriy Batalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Construction Committee.

KHABAROVSK KRAYKON DISCUSSES CONSTRUCTION LAGS

PM191541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 86 First Edition p 3

[PRAVDA correspondent V. Khatuntsev report: "Plenum Held"]

[Text] Khabarovsk, 16 Aug -- Communists and working people of Khabarovsk Kray received as a concrete program for restructuring the propositions and recommendations in M.S. Gorbachev's 31 July speech at an aktiv of the kray party organization. A Khabarovsk party kraykon plenum was held to discuss the tasks arising from this speech; A. Chernyy, first secretary of the CPSU kraykon, gave a report.

It was noted in the report and speeches that the kray's industrial potential is not being fully utilized, that economic indicators show scientific and technical progress is slow to improve, and that leading experience is poorly introduced. Many economic leaders have not renounced obsolete management methods, while party committees are still concerned with day-to-day economic affairs, lising sight of political education work in the labor collectives.

There is no sense of restructuring in the kray's construction complex. The 7-month plan for housing construction was only fulfilled 89 percent; assimilation of capital investments at sociocultural and consumer projects was even less -- 34 percent. The Main Administration for Construction of Enterprises in Regions of the Far East and its subunits have delayed in modernizing their base and are slow to assimilate available capacity. Yet without a mobile industrial construction complex it is hard to bring housing, domestic, and sociocultural spheres up to scratch, spheres whose lagging was noted by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Commitee.

More complete satisfaction of the needs of the Far Easterners, the plenum pointed out, must be the main concern of party committees, local administration, and trade unions. There is a shortage of schools, kindergartens, and trade and consumer services in the kray.

The plenum demanded that the kray's Communists become more actively involved in restructuring and set a personal example acceleration in all spheres of life and in the mobilization of labor collectives for undconditional fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

COMMUNISTS AT EVERY LEVEL RESPONSIBLE FOR CHANGE

PM191035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Aug 86 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Everyone at His Own Place"]

[Text] Nikolay Zhalybin, a skilled craftsman from Kazakhstan, once thought up an effective priciple for constructing rural production premises. Even though this idea, which was acknowledged to be an invention, promised a great material saving, adherents of the old way failed to put it into practice. But Zhalybin was not one to be satisfied in his quest with the mere granting of a patent. He spent many years championing the innovation: He demonstrated the value of the idea to party and state organs. And he got his way: Production of "Zhalybin" hothouses, sheepfolds, calf barns, poultry houses, and warehouses has now been started up in Alma-Ata Oblast's Enbekshikazakhskiy Rayon. Practice has shown that his method benefits the state considerably.

Of course, such facts attest to different things. But they attest, above all, to how strong a person is and how fruitful his activity can be if he takes an active life stance and struggles persistently to the end for a righteous cause. The party has always demanded that every Communist at his place set an example of the fulfillment of his civic duty, subordinate his personal interests to those of the people, and not depart from principled positions under any circumstances. Today, when the restructuring of party and economic work is getting under way, this demand must become a law of life for all CPSU members.

This is how the matter is posed: Restructuring is urgent and concerns each and every person. And everyone must begin this work with himself, by defining his civic stance, galvanizing his political and labor activity, and stepping up his responsibility for the assigned task and the end results. He must not bow to those above or below him or deviate -- to right or left -- but must set himself, above all, the task of doing everything conscientiously and with great responsibility to himself and his people.

We have gotten used to some things over the past years in a situation of insufficient criticism, publicity, and responsibility. This applies both to ordinary workers and to leading officials. Both must shake off the accumulated layer of "barnacles" and clean themselves up, as it were, and party committees are set the task of actively assisting this process. No one can or must remain on the sidelines in the process of accelerating socioeconomic development. It is necessary to create an atmosphere in society which will prompt people to overcome the accumulated inertia and indifference and work with maximum exertion.

Whatever a Communist's job -- secretary of a party committee, leader of a sector, or fitter for a housing maintenance office -- he bears equal responsibility for the success of restructuring and for cleansing the moral atmosphere of the harmful impurities of hypocrisy, indulgence, and indifference. In the party there can be no separation into chiefs and Indians. It is not the post and rank of a Communist that ennoble him but the principledness of his stance, his high professionalism in work, his boldness, his lack of complacency, and his selflessness.

It is precisely such qualities, as can be seen from PRAVDA's mail, that today distinguish many party members working in shops, at pit faces, on construction sites, in livestock units, and in research organizations. "Augment your contribution to the common cause, get people to follow your personal example!" -- this is their motto. [paragraph continues]

These Communists do not live by selfless work alone, so to speak, carrying their comrades forward. They actively participate in production management and resolutely struggle in collectives against all deviations from the party line charted by the 27th congress, or, to use V.I. Lenin's words, exercise "practical control over the transformation of words into deeds."

It is precisely control by Communists themselves everywhere over the course of restructuring that is an important condition for the success of the socioeconomic transformations conceived by the party.

This is probably realized now in all party committees. But in some places, to judge from reports to PRAVDA, people are still in no hurry to intensify educational work among Communists in the spirit of the time or to enhance their vanguard role and ideological maturity. They have plenty of words to say about the responsibility of every party member for matters in the collective, the rayon, the oblast, and the state, but no way will they venture to call him to account for these matters.

Principled assessments are not always made with respect to the position of people who indifferently overlook someone's disorderliness or "other people's" mismanagement. In short, such people will not fight for a neighbor's progressive idea and for its realization. This is their formula for life: "I do my own job, and nothing else concerns me!" However, the civic passiveness of these people frequently enables someone to rob the state or to abuse power unhindered. Those party committees which resolutely suppress such instances are taking the right action.

Enhancing the effectiveness of Communists' critical comments is a proven means of improving matters. Making skillful use of them means giving scope to initiative and eradicating shortcomings. True, this is still not understood everywhere. Thus, the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau recently described as unsatisfactory the use of criticism and self-criticism by Brezhnevskiy party raykom, where I. Tikhomolov is first secretary. The rayon's Communists are poorly informed about the implementation of comments and suggestions. Almost one in every five of the party members polled voiced the opinion that it was useless to criticize, because suggestions were not implemented. The Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau approached these facts from strict positions.

And it cannot be otherwise. Disregard of the opinion of Communists and members of the labor collective slaps initiative down and gives rise to indifference. This is why you sometimes hear: "It is up to the bosses to think about acceleration. We are the enlisted men, and we will wait to one side and see what happens." Need it be said how damaging and apolitical such a stance is?

Under the new conditions we must not tolerate overdependent sentiments either. It is no secret that some comrades are only too eager to report shortcomings to the central organs, while they themselves will not lift a finger, as it were, to rectify mistakes. This is the logic of their thinking: Why spoil relations with anyone? Let them come from the center and clear the way for new ideas. But who, if not the Communist himself, should be a staunch fighter for order and discipline? Coming out actively from innovative positions, he is called upon to carry along behind him all his comrades -- party members and nonparty people.

A Communist cannot sit things out behind other people's backs. Every party member must be conscious of his personal political responsibility for restructuring and understand that his work place, too, is at the epicenter of events. The party expects of him high labor and political activeness, persistent questing, and intransigence toward shortcomings.

"Everything concerns me!" -- today many Communists live according to this rule. The more purposeful their conduct and actions, the faster our advance toward the goals outlined by the 27th Party Congress.

PRAVDA READERS WRITE ON CHERNOBYL AFTERMATH

PM191615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 86 First Edition p 3

[V. Gubarev review of readers' letters: "Zone of Special Concern: Chernobyl AES"]

[Text] "Our hearts ache for Chernobyl...." This is how many readers begin their letters regardless of whether they live near the danger zone or in the Far East. The anguish of Chernobyl has touched all Soviet people; no one has remained indifferent. This is reflected in the various kinds of action that people take. Some transfer money into Account No 904, others ask to be sent to help eliminate the consequences of the accident, yet others ponder the future of nuclear power stations.

PRAVDA readers approve of the decisions adopted at the special sesson of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo devoted to the government commission report. The measures to take both party and official action against a number of people who were to blame for the accident were received with satisfaction.

"The lesson of Chernobyl is that we must take another look at the way we work," I. Rostov, a fitter from Novosibirsk, writes. "It is the quality of our work which will decide whether such accidents can happen in the future. And I repeat: The quality of the work of each and every one of us! It is absolutely correct that the party is pointing us in this direction. It is necessary above all for everyone to reorganize themselves. Negligence, poor qualifications of workers, engineers, and operators, lack of competence at departmental leader level -- this is what leads to this kind of accident."

Almost 4 months have elapsed since the accident. Intensive work is under way the entombment of the No 4 unit, decontamination of the station site and the surrounding area is in progress, the No 1 and 2 units of the AES are being prepared for startup, and a close investigation of the state of the No 3 unit is under way. However, as yet it cannot be claimed that work is back to normal. As before, there is no cause for complacency -- after all, we are dealing with an extremely dangerous opponent -- namely, radiation. And not only with radiation. There is another, no less perfidious enemy: all kinds of rumor and gossip, which have to be combated mercilessly -- combated, moreover, day in and day out. There is only one way to wage this struggle and that it with openness, the provision of frank and exhaustive information about what is happening.

"It is no secret that life in Kiev at the moment is very complex and the nervous stress is great," a reader from the Ukrainian capital writes. "In my view, the situation in Chernobyl should be clarified every day. Unfortunately there is not enough information, so Kiev is full of rumors, including the most unbelievable rumors, and this is robbing people of their peace of mind. People are worried most of all about radiation levels. Others are asking: Will our children return to Kiev in September or will they spend the winter at Pioneer camps?"

It would be possible to brush aside the reader's misgivings by saying that there have been reports both about the beginning of the new school year and about the situation at the site of the accident. [paragraph continues]

True, the newspapers are publishing various materials about events connected with the accident, but of late many articles have taken the form of pep talks. There is, unfortunately, little information about the actual situation in various areas affected by the accident. Educational work has not been organized at the local level -- there are not enough lectures and articles about radiobiology, nuclear physics, and measues to ensure safety in parts of the Ukraine and Belorussia affected by the accident.

"We, the women evacuated from Gomel Oblast's Braginskiy Rayon to the Krinitsa sanatorium in Minskiy Rayon, are writing to you because we hope to find out the truth in response to our many questions.... We were forced to leave our native spot in the Polessye which we have loved and cherished since childhood -- the beautiful wide Dnepr, the picturesque woods of the Bragin district, and the cozy comfort of our homes -- and take our small children as far away as possible from the danger zone. We are very grateful to the government for its concern for us and for our children and we are very grateful to the medical and other staff of the Krinitsa sanatorium for their sensitivity and care. However, at the same time, many unsolved questions have arisen which further aggravate our lot, which is not an essay one. We have to cope with material and moral difficulties, and not just because we are deprived of normal family life, not just because we are separated from our near and dear ones who stayed behind in the danger zone or nearby and about whom we worry a great deal, but also because we failed to perceive sensitivity in our own oblast and because we came to feel acutely the lack of organization and unpreparedness for the emergency situation on the part of many of the oblast and rayon organ leaders..."

V. Rudenok, Yu. Kuzmenko, D. Boloshenko, G. Buynevich, L. Kravchenko, V. Rebenok, and other women currently living at the Krinitsa sanatorium write about the discomfort they are experiencing. Several families are billeted in the same house; they have still not been told the conditions for obtaining material assistance; they have not been provided with clothing. Naturally, in such a complex business as an evacuation, omissions can occur. But they must be eliminated as swiftly as possible. And this has not happened here. Quite the reverse, certain local leaders are displaying indifference and formalism. Letters to the editorial office from Kiev and Gomel Oblasts bear this out. Is there no competent person who could go to the Krinitsa sanatorium and meet the women victims of th Chernobyl disaster?

"You may find the reason why I am writing to you not that important..." -- this is how M. Starovaya from Kotsyubinskoye settlement in Kiev Oblast begins her letter. "My family, that is my mother and my stepfather, were evacuated from the Chernobyl area to Andreyevka village in Makarovskiy Rayon. They took nothing with them. All their belongs stayed behind in the house. Everything was left as if they had only gone for a minute. Time passed and grandfather paid a visit to the house. However, he did not find it as it had been left: The locks had been forced, the doors were wide open, and jars of preserved fruit had been opened. The people who had done this obviously thought that the fruit might be preserved in alcohol. Grandfather locked all the doors, but 2 weeks later the same thing happened: The locks were forced, a window smashed, a wardrobe broken open, everything turned upside down. My old folks have no peace of mind: Who is rummaging in their house, what are they looking for? Many people are complaining that their houses have been broken into. Maybe our village has been abandoned to the mercy of fate? I am writing to you because I do not know who is responsible for keeping order, I do not know to whom I should turn..."

I recall the efficient work of the militia during the first few days after the accident. It is characteristic that at that time there were no break-ins to abandoned apartments and houses by criminals (there is no other word for them -- people who try to profit from other people's misfortune are criminals two and three times over.) Ukrainian Ministry of Internal Affairs workers were describing with pride the order which reigned at that time both in Pripyat and in the 30-km zone. So why are incidents such as that described by M. Starovaya possible today? I repeat: Just as in the past, in May, the militia's work in the villages and hamlets that had to be abandoned by their inhabitants must be efficient and above reproach.

The "sphere of special concern and attention" -- this refers above all to the attitude to the people taking part in eliminating the consequences of the accident and those who were affected by it. Here the fate of every person, his troubles and his concerns, must be at the focus of attention. It is indeed wonderful that new, well-appointed settlements and villages are appearing, that most of the victims are being compensated for the material losses they suffered, that assistance is being given to the evacuees everywhere. Work on a vast scale is under way and it is being done for the first time; nothing like this has ever happened before; but, nonetheless, this cannot be used as a justification by local leaders if some people are overlooked, if information is not available, if bureaucratic obstacles have to be overcome. Misfortune is always specific and therefore assistance must be given individually, without trying to hide behind overall figures and indicators, no matter how impressive they are....

"My name is Khoshim Yuldashev. I know that when we were hit by disaster -- the earthquake -- Ukrainian people, like all Soviet people, came to our assistance. Now I do not want to remain on the sidelines. I am a cook. I want to prepare meals for the people working at Chernobyl AES," -- this letter has arrived from Uzbekistan. Staffers of the Tashkent Oblast State Teaching Institute have written to the editorial office to say that they have transferred a day's wages to the Chernobyl fund.

"Our multinational collective of students and staff at the agricultural vocational school has decided to give assistance to the victims of the accident," B. Yashayev, a teacher from Dagestan writes. "We are inspired by the courage and heroism of the people who are taking part in the elimination of the consequences of the accident. More than 60 people have donated blood without compensation and the school has transferred R4,630 to the Chernobyl fund."

Every day the letters to the editorial office speak of the Soviet people's noble spirit, of Soviet patriotism which is manifesting itself so vividly at this time. I would like to mention one letter in particular. Many readers are inquiring about the fate of those who were at the station during the first minutes and hours after the accident. What is their state of health? they ask. Recently a letter has arrived from Kiev from fire fighters and maintenance workers who bore the brunt of the accident -- V. Senin, A. Panchenko, Yu. Badayev, V. Belikov, and others (19 signatures in all):

"We were taken to the Kiev scientific research institute of X-RAY radiology and oncology toward the end of April. Most of us were in a serious condition. From the first minutes we were surrounded by experienced specialists. We underwent an intensive course of treatment. Now our state of health has improved. We feel fully restored and ready to continue in our jobs. We have a need to express our profound appreciation and gratitude to all those who gave us prompt medical assistance. The accident at the Chernobyl AES has shown what a lot of trouble atomic energy that has gotten out of control can cause to people. [paragraph continues]

"Let our trouble serve as an alarm bell to bring all the world's people to their senses and to forestall the possibility of nuclear energy being used to mankind's detriment. We thank the CPSU Central Committee for the concern shown for the Chernobyl people and for our party's tireless work in the struggle for disarmament and the utilization of the atom for peaceful purposes."

NO CASUALTIES IN STORM-RAVAGED BELORUSSIA

LD191608 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Aug 86

[Text] Before the weather report, here is a report from our correspondent from Brest:

A hurricane of great force, with rain, has swept across southwest Belorussia. A month's normal rainfall fell in half an hour. The elements struck mainly in the Ivatsevichi, Kobrin, Pinsk, Maloritas and other rayons of Brest Oblast. Roofs were blown from many houses. Old stockbreeding farm buildings could not withstand the elements, and communications and power transmission lines were downed. Fires broke out in a number of areas. First-aid detachments were set up and supplied with necessary equipment and building materials. Repair of the affected buildings is under way. More than 50 kolkhozes and Sovkhozes have been switched on to the main electricity lines. There were no human casualties.

CORRECTION: UKRAINIAN CC NOTES SHORTCOMINGS

The following corrections pertain to the item entitled "Ukraine CC Notes 'Restructuring Shortcomings,'" published in the 19 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 3:

Paragraph one, line four should read: A number of practical steps have been envisaged to deepen the restructuring and to hasten the development of the republic's economy and social sphere, to expand responsibility.... (adding dropped elements)

Page R 4, paragraph three, line four should read: ...scrutinize the state of grain growing at each kolkhoz.... (changing "working" to "growing")

ZAYKOV, MILITARY CHIEFS AT AIR FORCE DAY FETE

PM181117 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Aug 86 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Guarding the Fatherland's Skies"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of Moscow's working people and servicemen from the capital's garrison devoted to USSR Air Force Day was held at the Soviet Army Central Academy Theater in Moscow 15 August. The meeting presidium comprised L.N. Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; O.S. Belyakov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; A.S. Systsov, minister of the aviation industry; Army General P.G. Lushev, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; A.N. Soshnikov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; USSR generals, admirals, officers, and pilot-cosmonauts, Armed Forces veterans, and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by Yu.S. Karabasov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The Soviet airmen were greeted by A. Menshov, team leader at the "Krasnyy Oktyabr" Plant; K. Vasilchenko, candidate of technical sciences; A. Kaledin, commander of a Ministry of Civil Aviation Il-86 crew; and A. Ponomarev, student at a DOSAAF flying club.

The ceremonial meeting was addressed by Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister.

A concert was held after the ceremonial meeting.

MSU SHESTOPALOV CITES MILITARY CONSTRUCTION DUTY

PM180915 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Aug 86 Second Edition p 2

[Article by Marshal of Engineering Troops N. Shestopalov, USSR deputy defense minister for construction and billeting of troops: "It Is Everyone's Duty To Work Harder"]

[Text] Soviet people have received everything that the party has done since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the transformations and reforms outlined in the 27th congress decisions with open hearts and responded to them actively. The irreversible process of renewal is gathering momentum, and the restructuring which concerns us all and everything we do is under way. One of the key tasks concerns the economy and consists in switching it to a new footing.

In this tremendous creative effort a considerable task falls to the military construction workers, who are called upon to tackle production, social, and education problems in the spirit of the party congress in an innovative fashion, making maximum use of accumulated leading experience. [paragraph continues]

The collectives of the Belorussian, Carpathian, and Moscow Military District and Northern Fleet construction directorates, the organizations headed by Comrades V. Dukhin, A. Gorovatskiy, and L. Zakharov, and the enterprises headed by Comrades B. Flerov, I. Mikhaylov, and M. Chernyy have approached their professional holiday in the vanguard of the participants in the competition under the motto "We will fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and strengthen the motherland's defense capability through shock labor!" All the main military construction directorates have coped with the targets for the first 6 months as regards the majority of plan indicators. Labor productivity has increased.

The positive changes in the work of these collectives are the result of active organizational and educational work on the part of commanders and political officials whose characteristic qualities are a concrete approach, consistency, unity of word and action, openness, and careful attention to people's opinions. The restructuring here is taking place not only in the top management echelons but also in economic links and the aktiv of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations. In the labor collectives in question an atmosphere of exacting assessment and self-critical analysis of activities has been created and a quest for ways, forms, and methods which are likely, within a short time, to produce quantitative and qualitative labor gains is gaining in scope.

Nonetheless, it must be admitted that the military construction workers' results could be even better but for the lagging of a number of organizations and directorates. Over-reporting and deception have still not been eradicated everywhere, nonscheduled construction still takes place, and installations are handed over for service with part of the work unfinished. There are no excuses for those who were ill-prepared to get work under way in the first quarter and who have thus created the preconditions for a last-minute rush at the end of the year.

In order to fulfill the expanding construction program for the 12th 5-Year Plan with the least expenditure of labor and material resources, military construction workers must increase labor productivity substantially, by more than 20 percent. The main way to solve this task lies in accelerating scientific and technical progress in capital construction. This work is now proceeding purposefully, and retooling plans for the 5-year period are being defined more clearly. Production of a new series of large-panel buildings, concrete containing super-plasticizer agents, and extra-long girders has been mastered. Fully prefabricated modular engineering installations and large, preassembled engineering system units have been developed and introduced.

By no means can we be satisfied, however, with what we have achieved. Formalism, inertia, and conservatism are still being shown by a number of construction site and design organization leaders and engineering and technical cadres. There are still Communist leaders among us who have difficulty in accepting the demands for restructuring and who are in no hurry to change their obsolete style of leadership and working with people.

The key problem today is enhancing construction quality. This is not so much a technical as an economic, social, and political task. As the 27th Party Congress noted, this is our most accessible major reserve and must be the concern of every Soviet citizen, of everyone who respects his labor. It is entirely within our reach to successfully fulfill this task. The most important thing here is the intensification of organizational and educational work to ensure that the struggle for the high reputation of military construction workers and the reliability, comfortableness, and beauty of their construction projects become a matter of honor and conscience for every one of them.

There are examples we can emulate. The design organization collective headed by Major General S. Voinov is working in just this way. More than 50 percent of the designs it produces are rated excellent. Construction components and goods produced at enterprises headed by S. Lekhovitskiy, V. Moskalev, and V. Izotov match the high demands which are currently made on these articles. More than 95 percent of the installations handed over for service by the Belorussian Military District Construction Directorate are rated "good" or "excellent."

The pivot of the party's economic strategy, as emphasized at the 27th CPSU Congress, is economy and thrift. Questions of economical, thrifty expenditure of raw and other materials and energy, the optimum utilization of financial resources, and reduction of production costs and construction and installation costs are at the focus of attention of leaders and engineering and technical cadres, party organizations, and all military and labor collectives. However, it is still not possible to speak of total success in this matter. This is borne out by losses incurred by a number of collectives, the presence of above-norm stocks, the rising cost of construction, and overexpenditure on wages.

It is impossible to achieve qualitative improvements in production and in labor intensification without the further improvement of labor and production organization and the introduction of the team contract. The number of teams in military construction organizations which are working according to the method of double Hero of Socialist Labor N. Zlobin has increased noticeably. The contract team headed by RSFSR Honored Construction Worker Nikolay Aleksandrovich Maksimov, for instance, has been working steadily for more than 10 years now. Year after year, the team achieves high labor productivity and good quality indicators. Over this period it has built more than 58,000 square meters of housing and achieved substantial savings of material resources. It is noteworthy that a healthy moral climate and an atmosphere of mutual assistance, labor emulation, and firm discipline are firmly established in the team. All the team's members have mastered two or three allied trades. The collective is constantly engaging in an active quest for better methods of production organization.

There are quite a few such teams in the Defense Ministry's capital construction sphere. At Odessa and Belorussian Military District military construction sites, for instance, the enhanced level of engineering training and improved planning and management of construction work already account for more than 50 percent of the volume of work carried out by contract teams. However, the situation in introducing team financial autonomy cannot be regarded as satisfactory. At Moscow city military construction directorate sites, in the organization headed by Colonel N. Nebolsin, and a number of others the team contract and financial autonomy are applied formalistically, essentially only exist on paper, and have failed to produce any real improvement in work.

Meanwhile the set 5-year plan target is to increase the volume of work carried out by contract teams to 50 percent. In order to meet this target it is necessary to enlarge the teams, to introduce the system of annual, quarterly, and monthly planning of their work everywhere, to channel material and technical supplies directly to teams, and to resolutely switch to the single-schedule team and collective contract.

A necessary precondition for progress is firm military and labor discipline and a high standard of organization everywhere. Here, too, new approaches to work must be persistently and purposefully sought and found. Close attention is required also to questions of the creation of safe working conditions and the prevention of accidents. This is the duty and obligation of commanders, leaders, political workers, engineering and technical cadres, and party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations.

Discipline is a moral and political concept, and its reinforcement is achieved in people's minds, through their ideological conviction. For this reason it extraordinarily important to mobilize party and Komsomol organizations for the task of radically improving discipline. Only then can a radical change be achieved in people's way of thinking, in ensuring that everyone works conscientiously, with great responsibility to themselves and their comrades. In other words what is needed is a resolute breakthrough toward individual work as the main form of educating people, taking comprehensive account of the specifics of the subunits' multinational character. The main efforts must be focused at company, team, and construction sector level.

Addressing the Khabarovsk Kray party organization aktiv conference recently, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev noted that we are carrying out the restructuring in a complex and tense international situation. Imperialism is cranking up the arms race and therefore we must continue to strengthen our defense, and this demands considerable means and efforts. From this viewpoint acceleration is of vital importance.

There is only one conclusion: We must persistently implement the process of restructuring and we must all work harder. This applies in equal measure to those who work in production, in science, in management, and in the organizational and political sphere.

Military construction workers face great and complex tasks. The process of achieving accelerated progress is neither easy nor simple. Every one of us must deeply understand that there are no easy or roundabout ways toward the aim set by our party. Only selfless labor and a creative quest can guarantee success.